

# 8 killed, hundreds injured by Eire car bombs: Dublin streets wrecked

At least 18 people were killed and hundreds were injured in the Irish capital yesterday when three cars exploded in the centre of Dublin and another blew up in Loughlin. In Dublin the three most simultaneous explosions tore through crowded streets at 5.35 pm, the height of the city's rush hour. Northern Ireland, the situation was worsened by the Protestants' anti-Sun-

ningdale general strike seemed almost certain to bring about confrontation between workers and British troops. Mr Rees, Secretary of State for the province, said after a meeting with Protestant leaders that no agreement had been reached with them. Troops in England and Germany were put on stand-by for possible immediate transfer to Ulster.

## Irish cabinet in emergency talks

Robert Fisk  
A car bomb exploded in the Irish capital yesterday, at least 18 people and hundreds of others. At 5.35 pm, three cars exploded in the centre of Dublin, the main shopping streets in the city. The explosion outside a house killed three people. Fine Gael-Labour Party cabinet, which has been in office for just over a year, was called to an emergency meeting at 6.15 pm, while hundreds of people were being treated in hospitals. A second car bomb exploded in the city at 5.45 pm, at the junction of Parnell Square, only a few yards from a public house. Firemen said that seven people died there, although the exact number was not immediately known. The third bomb blew up in the city at 5.55 pm, at the junction of the city's main shopping street, the Royal Victoria Hotel, 100 yards away, said that when the car exploded, it was in the middle of a crowd of people. A man who was standing outside the hotel was killed. A man who was standing outside the hotel was killed. A man who was standing outside the hotel was killed.

A hospital official said that an emergency procedure had been put into operation after the two previous car bomb attacks in Dublin. Hundreds of windows were smashed. In Nassau Street, near the junction of Parnell Square, two cars were overturned and burst into flames. A police spokesman described the bombs as "a major disaster". In the past week there have been warnings in Dublin that the car bomb attacks may have been on the way and on several occasions the Gardaí have been alerted to look out for incendiary devices in shops and offices. The Gardaí issued an alert all over the republic an hour later when a bomb exploded in the border town of Monaghan. It blew up without warning outside a public house in North Road, killing three people and injuring about 20 others. The car was pointing towards the town of Clones and was only seven miles from the Northern Ireland frontier. Radio Telefís Éireann, the Irish state radio service, cancelled all its programmes for the rest of the evening and replaced them with a continuous stream of news bulletins carrying details of the dead and injured. Police checkpoints were set up all over the republic and Mr Brian Faulkner, Chief Executive in Northern Ireland, sent a message of condolence to Mr Cosgrave who spoke to the nation on television. A number of men who were still working, and by lunchtime all building work had stopped. Police received dozens of reports of intimidation and threats at factories. Larnie Harbour was at a standstill, no coal was being taken to the two main Belfast power stations, and in Belfast docks 2,000 bags of mail remained untouched. Hospitals did not receive their normal milk supply and the authorities said that farmers had been forced to pour 200,000 gallons of milk into ditches and drains. In the past three days £4m has been lost in production and £2m in wages. After meeting Mr Rees at Stormont Castle, Mr William Craig, the loyalist leader, said that he thought essential services would probably collapse in Northern Ireland within hours. Earlier Mr Len Murray, the British general secretary, had described the Ulster Workers' Council as "a sectarian body" and urged people to return to work. Mr Murray said: "Mr Craig is talking about something which he knows absolutely nothing about."

## More troops stand by for Ulster

Our Correspondent  
An acrimonious meeting between Protestant politicians and Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, yesterday, the third day of the general election in the province, seemed certain to bring about a situation between British and Protestant workers. Throughout the day the Ulster Workers' Council, backed by all the main parties, including the Ulster Defence League, the Ulster Volunteer Force and the Ulster Volunteer Force, had been saying that Mr Rees was prepared to "reshuffle" the cabinet. There would be a total blackout within a few days, they said. Mr Rees, looking tired and holding a short press conference afterwards, said that he had been "advised" that the Ulster Workers' Council was in protest. The Sunningdale agreement, which was in protest, came known within half an hour that troops both in Ireland and Germany had been put on stand-by for a possible

immediate transfer to Northern Ireland to increase the Army's present strength there of 15,500 men. Even before Mr Rees had begun speaking, however, the so-called Ulster Army Council, which is a Protestant paramilitary group, said in a statement that its private armies had been put on alert. A statement issued by the organization said that "all welfare groups", a euphemism for first aid organizations, were on a "24-hour alert". "All relevant personnel", it said, "are instructed to implement procedures agreed to. The Westminster Government have the last chance to effect a peaceful solution. If they refuse, the right of the people to decide on a form of democratic government acceptable to the vast majority of the people of Northern Ireland, they must be prepared to accept the consequences." Mr Rees was apparently unmoved by the statement. Throughout the day most of Northern Ireland's industry was silent. In Belfast, hundreds of Protestants were reported to be touring building sites taking a



Palestinians evacuate their bomb-shattered homes in the Lebanon refugee camp of Nabatieh.

## No sign of guerrilla base in refugee camp devastated by Israel

Israel jet aircraft went into action over Lebanon for the second successive day yesterday, in reprisal for the attack on the school at Maalot (report, page 4). This dispatch is from Paul Martin in Nabatieh, South Lebanon, raided by the Israelis on Thursday. Rescue workers had just dug up the bodies of a young woman and her four small children from the ruins of their tiny house when I arrived in this Palestinian refugee camp today. The bodies were mutilated almost beyond recognition. Nobody knew the woman's name, but one refugee said he thought her husband had been killed during last night's Israeli bombing raids. The house was one of about 60, lining the camp's main street, which were flattened by three separate air strikes in two and a half hours. Half the camp, which holds 5,000 people, has been completely destroyed by direct hits on houses in no way connected with the Palestinian guerrillas. I counted more than 40 craters from 1,000lb bombs peppered an area of less than 400 square yards. Eight children between the ages of eight and 12 were killed when bombs showed down on the camp's school. An old villager said: "Each time we have had to build up all over again. But we will be back, perhaps in a week, perhaps in a month; but God willing, we will be back here by the end of the month. A guerrilla leader I met in the

camp told me that his men had suffered minimal casualties. "It was obvious that the Israelis were going to launch some big reprisal so our men were ordered to go to ground." The presence of armed guerrillas in Palestinian refugee camps is no new phenomenon. However, at Nabatieh there was no evidence in the camp itself of any guerrilla military bases. What is obvious from this latest Israeli blow against Lebanon is that civilians suffered the most. Little or no damage was done to the guerrillas. If anything, they stand to gain much politically from what has happened. Such events tend to create militants. At one point a group of refugees who had lost a relative were introduced as a British correspondent, a man of about 40 snapped angrily: "Curse you and your Balfour. Curse America. Curse you all." The bombing had left similar devastation in the Ein el-Helwan refugee camp, further north, in the hills overlooking the coastal town of Sidon. It accounted for the next share of the estimated 160 to 170 dead and wounded in the entire Israeli strike. During the night, more than 40 casualties, too serious to be treated in the Palestinian Red Crescent clinics in the camps, were brought to the Sidon general hospital. Doctors worked round the clock in the operating theatres.

## Mr Powell to try to regain his old position with the Conservative Party

By Michael Hatfield  
Political Staff  
Mr Enoch Powell is to make a speech tonight in which he is expected to seek to re-open the lines of communication with the Conservative Party, having deliberately sabotaged them before the recent general election. The former Conservative MP for Wolverhampton, South-West, who said he had voted Labour in the election, is due to speak at a meeting arranged by the Conservative Trident Group. It is believed that he will argue that Conservatives should forget the past and look towards the future. Some of Mr Powell's Conservative backbench friends have known about his speech for some days. It is widely held that the party leadership will respond warmly to a call from Mr Powell to sink differences when he is seen as being in the van of party discussions. Mr Peter Tapsell, Conservative MP for Horncliffe, in a speech last night when he said that the party was

not asking for consultation, but that "it wants leadership". He added: "The time has come for the Tory Party to re-examine its position. The stars preclude a retreat into the anonymity of research. Now is not the time for a correspondence course, but for the clarification of leadership." Leadership was not just for the Conservative Party. The nation has a profound political crisis. In 1945 the British people wanted policy to prevail over personality. Today they want a manifesto—a manifesto. They want a man. Mr Heath, he said, had the quality to assume that hunger for the nation with the passion and humanity he sometimes reserves for private occasions. Mr Tapsell added: "The truly contemptible persona of this Labour Government lays a burden of responsibility on the Tory party and its leader which transcends normal considerations of party political ambition. A moral and psychological crisis is menacing our country."

## The rest of the news

Industrial relations: Government to set up independent Conciliation and Arbitration Service.  
British Rail: Mr Marsh appeals for Whitehall to stop interfering.  
Hospitals: Mr Wilson will not be given pay ultimatum, nurses' leader says.  
"Exorcist" death theory: Inquest told film may have affected rating who fell from window.  
Inflation: People being lulled into a dream world, Mr Whitelaw tells Scottish Tories.  
Bonn: Herr Schmidt pledges that Brandt policies will be maintained.  
Washington: Revived talk of summer summitry.  
Melbourne: Volunteers fight to save Victoria town from floods.  
Saturday Review: The Haiti Connection. Robin Furneaux.  
Women's rights: The unsung heroines. Brian Harrison.  
Sportsview: A bating machine they called "The Croucher".  
Property: £130m Lyon group assets to be sold; Stern group in trouble.  
Summer drinking: Four-page special report.

## Tories' new challenge on trade union Bill could hasten election

By George Clark  
Political Correspondent  
Mr Whitelaw, the shadow minister for employment, backed by other Conservatives, has tabled another amendment to the Trade Union and Labour Relations Bill, designed to retain a large part of the Industrial Relations Act, which the Government wishes to repeal. It seeks to retain three important sections of the Act to allow the Commission on Industrial Relations to continue to operate. The commission's duty is to make reports on a variety of subjects affecting industrial relations, including the manner in which employers and workers are organized for collective bargaining; the disclosure of information by employers to their employees or trade union officials who have negotiating rights; and training in industrial relations or collective bargaining. The amendment would involve the retention of four long clauses and 14 clauses in Schedule 3 of the Industrial Relations Act. That new move must be seen as another challenge to the Government which could be successful in the standing committee if, as on Thursday, the Conservatives are joined by a Scottish Nationalist and a Liberal. Conservative MPs are beginning to realize that while Mr Carr, the Shadow Chancellor, may not be willing to make a

direct challenge on the floor of the House on the Finance Bill, a smaller group of MPs in the standing committee dealing with this Bill could force the Government into a position where it must decide to go to the country in late June or in July. Everything must depend on the degree to which the Conservatives are willing to push their claim for the retention of the Industrial Relations Act, which was the main subject of controversy at the last general election. There are plenty of Tories who believe that votes are to be won by firmly defending the proposition that trade unions should operate within a general framework of law relating to prices and incomes, and regulating collective bargaining. It remains true that the Government would prefer to keep the timing of a confrontation on the Trade Union Bill in its own hands. But if the present policy is followed Mr Michael Foot, who is known to favour an early general election and is in charge of the Bill, will be able to argue that the Conservatives are thwarting government intentions so damagingly that there would be a case for a general election on the issue. Conservatives also tabled a large series of amendments to the Finance Bill yesterday, and all the indications are that the Government now faces increasing difficulties in passing the Bill into law unless it makes important concessions.

## No Crossman 'dossier on corruption' found

By Our Political Staff  
After recent allegations by Mr Geoffrey Rhodes, Labour MP for Newcastle upon Tyne, East, Downing Street issued a statement last night, which read: "It has been alleged that at the time when Mr Richard Crossman was Minister of Housing and Local Government he knew and was concerned about stories of corruption in North East England, and was keeping a dossier on the subject. On the Prime Minister's instructions an investigation has been carried out in official papers at 10 Downing Street and in the Department of the Environment relating to that period, and inquiries have been made of senior officials who worked closely with Mr Crossman during the period. There is no evidence of any kind of dossier which suggests that Mr Crossman knew at that time of stories about corruption in the North-east. There is no trace of any dossier on the subject, and no reference to such a dossier has been discovered in official papers. None of the officials concerned has any recollection of any dossier or any reference by Mr Crossman to such a dossier, or of any discussion with Mr Crossman of allegations of corruption in the North-east. At no time did Mr Crossman report any information, allegations or suggestions on this subject to the Prime Minister, either orally or in writing or in the form of recorded material." Christopher Walker writes from

Newcastle: In spite of the Downing Street statement, Mr Rhodes last night refused to retract any of his statements about his conversations on corruption with Mr Crossman. Speaking at his home in Newcastle, where he is nursing a chest infection, Mr Rhodes said: "I never at any time suggested that Mr Crossman had passed on his corruption file to the Prime Minister, nor did I say that it was a departmental file about which civil servants would have any knowledge." Mr Rhodes had said that Mr Crossman had told him, when he was his Parliamentary Private Secretary, that "there was corruption in local government, that it's starting point was Newcastle, and that he did not want me to go personally involved in investigating it." The northern group of Labour MPs yesterday invited Mr Rhodes to appear before them next week to explain his allegations. Last night Mr Rhodes said that he had always assumed that the dossier, which he insists Mr Crossman told him he was compiling, had played a part in the Wandsworth trial at which Mr T. Dan Smith was acquitted. Referring to the Crossman tape recordings, some of which had been wiped clean before they could be transcribed, Mr Rhodes said: "I never said that Mr Crossman had made a tape recording specifically on corruption. I said that he showed sufficient concern about the subject to lead me to believe he would be likely to put it on tape."

## Age charges by to steeply

Business News Staff  
Repair and servicing are likely to rise steeply at of wage rises agreed country's 370,000 garage. The settlement is to cost the industry year. employers' side of the Joint Council for the Vehicle Retail and Repair has also said that trade unions can be expected to improve retail profit on petrol. settlement, to which the experts on objections, minimum rises of £2.30 a skilled workers, £2.24 a unskilled, £2.14 for unskilled (with an equal amount of £1.07) plus an 11% holiday this year.

## Polish diplomats arrested on Mistral Express

From Richard Wigg  
Paris. Two Polish officials left here this morning by air for Geneva after being caught trying to recruit an agent in the French counter-espionage service yesterday while travelling on a French express train, bound for the Riviera. The two expelled officials, who both had diplomatic passports, were Mr Henryk Bozok, who French police sources said was a member of Poland's permanent mission to the United Nations in Geneva, and Mr Josef Medrzycki, who had arrived in Paris direct from Warsaw. The two men were arrested in the bar of the Mistral Express near Dijon as members of the counter-espionage service mingled with other passengers taking their drinks. The arrest was the climax of several weeks of observation. The two Polish officials fell into the carefully laid trap as they began to make final arrangements with the agent who had been in contact with them in London. They were taken to a room with instructions from his superiors. When the train reached Dijon station there was a scene on the platform as Mr Bogdan Niewiadzi, a second secretary at the Polish Embassy in Paris, who had been awaiting their arrival, started protesting vigorously at the officials' arrest. The two men arrested, however, were sent on to Paris immediately, accompanied by security men. They were taken to an early flight for Switzerland this morning.

unprecedented meeting in the home of Mr Abou Diouf, the Senegal Prime Minister. They had been in contact when the Portuguese socialist leader was living in exile in Paris. He became Foreign Minister in the new Portuguese Government early this week and the talks with Mr Pereira were the first official contact between the Government and the rebels. Earlier, Senhor Soares said in a newspaper interview in Dakar that his Government would "loyally accept" all the consequences of self-determination in Portuguese Guinea. He had given this pledge to Mr Pereira during their meeting. He told the newspaper Le Soleil that he had proposed an agreement including a cease-

## Guinea-Bissau peace talks to be held in London

By Our Foreign Staff  
Rebels in Portuguese Guinea and Portuguese authorities will meet in London next Saturday to discuss a ceasefire in the African colony, the rebel radio station said yesterday. The broadcast, monitored in Dakar, said agreement on the talks was reached at a meeting in Dakar on Thursday between Senhor Mario Soares, the Portuguese Foreign Minister, and Mr Aristides Pereira, leader of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC). The agreement was the first breakthrough in the new Portuguese Government's efforts to end its colonial wars. Senhor Soares and Mr Pereira talked on Thursday night at an

fire, negotiations to implement the principle of self-determination, and cooperation between Portugal and the colony, which the rebels call Guinea-Bissau. Mr Pereira said yesterday that the meeting with Senhor Soares "is the first step toward the opening of the road leading to a political settlement of the conflict." In Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, Mozambique guerrilla leaders yesterday considered peace overtures from the Portuguese Government brought to their headquarters by six former political prisoners. The emissaries, until recently prisoners of Portugal's secret police in Mozambique, arrived in Dar es Salaam on Thursday night after meeting General

Francisco da Costa Gomes, deputy leader of the revolutionary junta, in Lourenço Marques at the weekend. Spokesmen for the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) refused to comment on yesterday's discussions, which began at the Mozambique Institute, a political and propaganda centre on the outskirts of Dar es Salaam. Sources close to Frelimo said the talks between the "freedom fighter" leaders and the peace delegation were likely to last at least a week. They said the ex-prisoners carried with them assurances from Lisbon that the Government genuinely sought a political solution to end the war in its East African territory. Lisbon unrest, page 4

Overseas selling prices  
Agriculture of Ireland: Belgium, 100%  
Dairy: Denmark, 100%  
Dairy: France, 100%  
Dairy: Germany, 100%  
Dairy: Italy, 100%  
Dairy: Japan, 100%  
Dairy: Netherlands, 100%  
Dairy: Norway, 100%  
Dairy: Sweden, 100%  
Dairy: Switzerland, 100%  
Dairy: United Kingdom, 100%  
Dairy: United States, 100%  
Dairy: West Germany, 100%  
Dairy: Yugoslavia, 100%

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I'll introduce you  
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She'll fly you  
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## HOME NEWS

# Government moves to set up an independent conciliation and arbitration service in industry

By Paul Routledge  
Labour Correspondent

The Government yesterday announced the setting up of a new body to handle strikes and other problems in industrial relations. An independent Conciliation and Arbitration Service will be established "as soon as possible", certainly in advance of legislation needed to make it a statutory body.

Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, gave details of the service in a consultative document, the unexpected release of which followed hard on the Government's defeat in a Commons standing committee considering the Bill repealing the Industrial Relations Act.

Addressing a Lancashire miners' conference in Blackpool, Mr Foot accused the Conservatives of engaging in "a very dangerous game". He added: "We have had illustrations during the past week of how menacing may be the situation for the whole industrial conduct of our affairs while the 1971 Act remains on the statute book."

"The best service the Tories could do to the nation is to keep quiet about the Industrial Relations Act and let us get rid of it as speedily as possible, otherwise we will be confronted with some of the dangerous situations we have last week."

As Mr Foot was speaking, copies of the consultative paper were being sent to the TUC, the CBI and other interested bodies, with a deadline of June 14 for comments to be sent to the ministry.

This acceleration of the establishment of an independent conciliation service, a key demand of the unions, appears designed to head off TUC criticism of any watering-down of the provisions of the Trade Unions and Labour Relations Bill during its parliamentary passage which may follow the surprise Government defeat.

The Government's intention to bring in a conciliation and arbitration service independent of ministerial control was announced in the Queen's Speech. The Department of Employment said last night that the necessary legislation would be provided by an Employment Protection Bill "which it is hoped will be introduced later this year."

Before legislation the service will be run by a council comprising a chairman and nine members appointed by the Secretary of State for Employment. Three of the members will be nominated by the TUC and three by the CBI; the other three will be people considered to have suitable experience of industrial relations.

The service will eventually take over the Department of Employment's conciliation and advisory roles, and will adopt the function of the Commission on Industrial Relations to improve and extend voluntary collective bargaining in industry.

The consultative document says: "The service would be expected to act quickly, whether nationally or locally, to seek to avoid or end disputes. But it alone would decide what action it thought appropriate to take—and the tactical timing."

The Employment Secretary would have power to refer to it "any matter on which he wished to seek advice and assistance" and would also be able to call for reports on major issues and disputes.

He would also retain the power to appoint committees or courts of inquiry, thus reserving the right to deal with serious labour disputes that cannot be solved by the new body.

Conciliation will be undertaken by full-time professional staff, although the service will be free to call on people from outside. Arbitration will be provided from a panel of people experienced in industrial relations. Those involved in a dispute will normally be expected to agree in advance to accept the arbitrator's award, but the service will not insist on this as a precondition.

Mr Foot told the Lancashire miners yesterday: "What we are trying to establish is a system of industrial relations based on persuasion, argument and consent. It is not an easy task, but it is much better than trying to do it by force or legal restriction, because they do not work. We have had that under Heath and I trust we are never going to try that experiment again."

He added: "We must set the whole course of industrial relations on a quite different road from that on which they were travelling when the Tory Government was in power, which produced the worst industrial smash-up this country has seen since the twenties."

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## Labour MP joins in call for NE inquiry

From Christopher Walker  
Newcastle upon Tyne

The demand for an urgent inquiry into the state of the Labour Party in the North-east gathered momentum yesterday when Mr Giles Radice, Labour MP for Chester-le-Street, joined the growing number of party members calling for a full investigation.

Mr Radice said that new that the major figures in the Poulson affair had been tried, the time was right to hold an inquiry.

"No party inquiry can investigate corruption, that is a job for the police and the courts. What we can do is to see if there were any Labour Party rules which were broken, and if so, whether there is now a case for a new code of practice for Labour councillors, Labour groups and Labour parties", he said.

If an inquiry is set up, one subject which is likely to come before it is Mr Radice's selection last year as the sponsored candidate for the General and Municipal Workers Union in the Chester-le-Street by-election. There have been some suggestions that his selection in preference to a local schoolteacher was favoured by Mr Andrew Cunningham, regional secretary of the union before his imprisonment last month.

Asked if this matter would be raised if the inquiry was set up, Mr Radice replied: "It would be completely a matter for the people conducting the inquiry to decide what is suitable for investigation."

After years of entrenched opposition to demands for an inquiry into its affairs in the North-east, opinion inside the Labour Party in Newcastle is now moving rapidly in the opposite direction. Many officials and party members are deeply worried over allegations that the party has attempted to hush up government corruption in the area.

Mr Radice's decision to speak out publicly came on the eve of today's crucial meeting of the party's regional council. A resolution demanding an inquiry will be voted on by the 250 delegates expected to give it a narrow victory.

Mr Geoffrey Rhodes, Labour MP for Newcastle upon Tyne, East, and Mr Edward Milne, Independent Labour MP for Elyth, have already demanded a wide-ranging inquiry into the party's affairs in the area.

Leading article, page 15

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Nurses from Wexham Park Hospital, near Slough, demonstrating yesterday during an afternoon strike in support of their pay. They belong to the Confederation of Health Service Employees.

## No ultimatum on pay, nurses' leader says

By John Roper  
Medical Reporter

Mr William Griffiths, chairman of the staff side of the Whitley Council, which negotiates on nurses' pay, said yesterday that when council representatives see the Prime Minister on Monday they would not present him with an ultimatum. But the Government had to make a political decision about how much money it would pay out.

Mr Alan Fisher, general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, of which Mr Griffiths is a member, attacked the go-it-alone strike policy of the Confederation of Health Service Employees, another union, which has thousands of nurses as members. Such a policy, he said, sowed seeds of confusion among nurses. "While our nurses will

engage in short-term strikes and demonstrations, they will not be dragged into an all-out strike situation dreamed up by confederation leaders until they have had the opportunity of expressing their opinions through the trade union democratic process", he said.

This public disagreement between trade unions representing nurses will encourage the Royal College of Nursing in its claim that strikes by nurses are impossible and that its own proposals for mass resignations from the National Health Service will meet the case if the nurses' pay demands are not met.

Scottish strike: Mr Steve Grant, assistant regional secretary of the Confederation of Health Service Employees, said yesterday that unless nurses were

given an assurance on their pay claim by the Government by Monday nurses throughout Scotland would be called out on strike immediately. (A Glasgow Correspondent writes). The confederation, he said, had 21,000 nurse members in Scotland.

An emergency meeting of all full-time officers of the confederation was to take place in London on Tuesday. If no offer of cash came from Monday's meeting with the Prime Minister plans for the strike would be put into effect.

If strikes were ordered they would start in the psychiatric and mentally defective hospitals, where the present work is concentrated. Yorkshire protest: About 300 nurses in Wakefield, Yorkshire,

from the Stanley Road psychiatric hospital and the P hospital for the subnormal, a two-hour strike yesterday in support of their pay claim. (A Birmingham nurse Correspondent writes). The hospitals began a ban time and non-nursing duties.

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## HOME NEWS

# ories' first task to wake people from dream that inflation as vanished, Mr Whitelaw says

by Ronald Faux

The first duty of the Conservative Party was to wake people of a dream world in which inflation had gone away, Mr Whitelaw said yesterday. Opposition spokesmen on employment told the Conservative Party conference in Ayr yesterday.

Mr Whitelaw said that since general election far too many people had been lulled into a sense of security, but the danger was that they were not going to wake up. He said that the Conservative Party must be able to wake people up to the fact that inflation was not a thing that could be wished away. He said that the Conservative Party must be able to wake people up to the fact that inflation was not a thing that could be wished away.

## Early colonial drawings and sketches attract dealers from abroad

by Elaine Norman

Room Correspondent  
The sale yesterday of drawings and sketches of the Empire attracted dealers from the United States, Canada, Africa, Australia, New Zealand and other places. It included colonial drawings and sketches which are of more historic interest, and works of some twentieth-century painters well known in this country.

## Exorcist's nightmare theory rating's death fall

by Elaine Norman

senior police officer yesterday supported the theory of a naval rating aged 16 fell to his death from a second-floor window because he had a nightmare. The film *The Exorcist*, which had been shown at the cinema, was the cause of the theory. The rating, who was named as William Major, the son of a naval rating, was found dead from a second-floor window. The police officer said that the rating had been seen in the window the night before. The rating's father said that his son had been watching the film *The Exorcist* the night before.

## 's seek new inquiry into natty case

by Elaine Norman

MPs yesterday called for a new inquiry into the conviction of James Hanratty, who was hanged for the murder of a woman in 1962. The MPs said that the case was a miscarriage of justice and that a new inquiry should be held. The MPs said that the case was a miscarriage of justice and that a new inquiry should be held. The MPs said that the case was a miscarriage of justice and that a new inquiry should be held.

and nurses, are not prepared to use industrial action", Mr Whitelaw said.

He did not doubt the strength and justice of the nurses' case but an increase would alter their position in the wage structure. In the end, he said, they had to be found from the health service.

Mr Whitelaw said he believed the Conservatives had been right to depend on a price and incomes policy backed by the law, but ideally this should give way to a voluntary system of wage control.

"We now have a government ready to accept a trade union demand in the name of a social compact. The truth of it is a lot of unions will agree to it in theory and some will practice it when it suits them, but when they are really determined to get their own way, the social compact will go."

Mr Whitelaw, who is MP for Penrith and the Border, disagreed with those who advocated a reduction in the money supply as a way of fighting inflation. This would create unemployment on an unacceptable scale, he said.

The conference carried by a large majority a resolution recognising the grave problems arising from inflation and urging, in the absence of an effective voluntary agreement, the retention of a statutory price and incomes policy, particularly to protect those with no strong union to press claims on their behalf.

Mr Edward Taylor, front bench spokesman on Scottish affairs, speaking on the "acknowledged failure" of the last Conservative government's housing policy, said a future Tory government would introduce legislation requiring councils and new town corporations to offer all sitting tenants the right to buy their own homes at a price considerably below the open market value.

## Tankers at risk because of tidal surges

by Elaine Norman

A risk of large tankers going aground through miscalculation when using the table of predicted tide levels is causing concern. Rear-Admiral Geoffrey Hall, Hydrographer of the Navy, said in his annual report. He describes how errors can be made in estimates of under-keel clearance. Predicted levels take no account of weather factors which can cause surges, raising or lowering tide levels by amounts exceeding the calculated clearance. Obviously, the consequences of such a mistake can be catastrophic, he states.

## Peers and minister praise Miss Arrowsmith

by Elaine Norman

Two peers and a Government minister were among witnesses who gave evidence at the Central Criminal Court yesterday on behalf of Pat Arrowsmith, the campaigner for peace, who is accused of inciting troops to desert.

Mr Taylor, who is MP for Glasgow, Cathcart, said he was convinced that, for decades the Scottish Tory party had failed to understand, let alone solve, the real problems facing council tenants, particularly in the peripheral schemes of the great cities.

"We have allowed great concrete jungles to be constructed without adequate thought for the need to create living communities. We have failed to appreciate the immense suffering which stems from families and old folk, many of them friendly and warm communities, admittedly of poor housing, and deposited in cold and lifeless schemes miles from families and friends."

The Conservatives had concentrated on the obvious need to reform housing finance and to provide through rebates for those who got less pay. "By concentrating on housing completions as pure statistics, they have fallen into the trap of knowing all the facts but few of the truths of council housing. I hope we will not make the same mistake again," Mr Taylor said.

Leading article, page 15

Maggs paid £1,575 for two watercolours of the Honourable Mrs. India Company's depot at Bangalore, New South Wales; these are primitive pastoral views of the company's Australian stud in the 1850s, where horses for sale and polo were bred for the British Army in India.

Twentieth-century artists also did well. Rupert Charles Wulsten's "Lady at a mirror" (1930) and a woodcut by Edward M. W. Brown, "The Star" (1930), both sold for £1,575. The star piece was an eighteenth-century English landscape painting, a cabinet of £10,714. It had arrived in Spain from France, taken there by General Moreau when he was banished by Napoleon.

A furniture sale at Sotheby's yesterday brought £33,310.

## Law Report May 17 1974

### Drivers without seat belts should not have damages reduced

by Elaine Norman

Smith and Another v Blackburn. Mr Justice O'Connor added his voice to judicial criticism of the view that car drivers and passengers injured in road accidents should have their damages reduced merely because they were not wearing seat belts. His Lordship said that ordinary decency was offended by the idea that a negligent driver's insurers should be relieved from paying proper compensation to a person injured in an accident caused by his negligence when that person was doing nothing wrong.

## 25 years ago

From The Times of Wednesday, May 18, 1949

From Our Correspondent  
Oxford, May 17.—The Bodleian Library announced this evening that it has received through the gift of the Bodleian the bequest of 100 medieval manuscripts from J. P. R. Lyell, of Abingdon, the largest bequest of medieval manuscripts the library has received since that of Francis Douce. It is mainly of Latin manuscripts, but includes a few in Greek, Hebrew, Persian, French and English. Mr Lyell was specially interested in manuscripts known to belong to monasteries in the Middle Ages, and the collection includes a number from French, German, and Austrian houses.

## Queen's Bench Division

### PARLIAMENT, May 17, 1974

House of Commons

MR SHERSIDY (Hillingdon, Uxbridge, C), moving the second reading of the Town and Country Amenities Bill, said it was an important Bill providing an opportunity for the House to consider the conservation of Britain's heritage. The enhancement of the whole provision of architecture, the number of conservation areas had increased and the powers and resources available to local authorities to secure their preservation and enhancement had been extended.

Now it was necessary to go a step further. Designation in itself was no more than a necessary administrative preliminary. The real object was to secure the preservation and enhancement of that area which was defined by architectural and historic interest.

## Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates):

Stack, Mrs Cecilia Storey, of Streatham, Kent (duty paid, £33,511).  
Bulgin, Wing Commander Arthur Frederick, RAF, ret, of Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex (duty paid, £38,224).  
Dorrell, Mr Geoffrey James, of Callow End, Worcestershire, a company chairman (no duty shown).  
Faulkner, Mary Barbara, of Reigate (duty paid, £9,804).  
King, Gladys Mabel Jessie, of Brentwood, Essex (duty paid, £5,464).  
Leeds, Mr Charles Edward, of Colchester (duty paid, £1,910).  
Rees, Mrs Mary Jane, of Swansea, intestate (duty paid, £28,968).  
£106,000

## Bill gives councils greater power to protect ancient buildings

House of Commons

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## Talks on developing youth service

Walton, C, said in cash terms in 1972-73, only 1.2p in every additional pound went to the youth services. That must qualify the youth service for the award of Ciderella of the education service.

MR VAN STRAUBENZER (Wokingham, C) said the much maligned younger generation had a far more developed sense of service to the community than their fathers and mothers had. The problem was to harness this without causing the young people any embarrassment. The Bill also raised the question of how far the Government should go in power-sharing with the young.

## Waste tipping on beaches to end

The tipping of colliery waste on beaches in co Durham is to end as 2-4 polluted beaches will be reclaimed, Mr John Silkin, Minister for Planning and Local Government, announced yesterday. (Our Political Staff writes).

In a parliamentary written reply to a question from the Department of the Environment, the Department of Energy, the National Coal Board and Seaguard and Harlepool, local authorities were giving urgent consideration to this.

## Petty Officer for trial

Petty Officer Philip Loel Tomlinson, aged 34, was committed for trial at Maidstone Crown Court from Chatham Magistrates' Court yesterday.

accused of murdering Petty Officer Arthur Edmund Dodd at the Chatham shore establishment, HMS Pembroke, on April 11.

## Helicopter rescue

Mrs Evelyn Bexon, aged 73, of Storton Drive, Sherwood Estate, Nottingham, missing while on holiday at Westward Ho!, Devon, since noon on Thursday, was found by a helicopter huddled at a cliff bottom nearby yesterday.

## Theatres tax plea

A call for zero-rating of value-added tax for theatres "as a matter of urgency" has been made by the Theatrical Managers' Association in telegrams to the Home Secretary and the Minister responsible for the arts and the Opposition leader.

## Explosion death

Mr Louis Robertson, aged 48, a supervisor electrician, of London Road, Staines, died yesterday from injuries he received in an explosion at an electrical sub-station at Heathrow airport London, on Thursday.

## Rugby School theft

Five pieces of Chinese porcelain valued at £17,250, including a fifteenth-century blue and white carnation dish valued at £15,000, have been stolen from Rugby School art gallery library.

## Railwayman killed

Mr Henry Trice, aged 53, of Twyford, Berkshire, a British Rail track supervisor, was killed yesterday by a train as he worked on the line at Woking, Surrey.

## Road tanker splits

A petrol tanker split open, spilling 650 gallons and closing the road at Sundridge, near Sevenoaks, Kent, yesterday.

## In brief

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## WEST EUROPE AND OVERSEAS

## Herr Schmidt pledges that Brandt policies will be maintained but some reforms must be shelved

From Dan van der Vat, Bonn, May 17

In his first speech as Chancellor of West Germany, Herr Helmut Schmidt today undertook to carry on the work of the previous administration of Herr Brandt at home and abroad.

Delivering the traditional Government statement of policy which marks the assumption of office by a new Chancellor, Herr Schmidt also said that the previous Government's policy would have to be adapted to meet changed circumstances.

"In a time of growing problems throughout the world, we shall concentrate in realism and common sense on the essential, on what is necessary now, and leave other things aside. Continuity and concentration—these are the guiding words of the new Government."

To underline the continuity aspect, Herr Schmidt said that his policy was to make a generous contribution to the coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats, constituted "improvements in our quality of life which every citizen can test."

Herr Schmidt devoted less than a fifth of a long declaration to foreign and European Community political and economic affairs.

"Our friends and neighbours, our alliance and treaty partners, should know that the positions of our foreign and security policy remain unaltered. We shall carry on the policy of securing peace, and protect and confirm the security of our country. We shall actively work to-

gether to retain the balance of forces necessary for peace.

"We declare ourselves for the political unification of Europe in partnership with the United States. The European Community is the irreplaceable basis for this," he said.

"The achievement of a European political union is more urgent than ever. We shall seek to realize this goal with our partners in the European Community."

"The Atlantic alliance remains the essential basis of our security and the necessary political framework for our efforts towards détente in the world. Also in the future we shall work for the political strengthening of the alliance. The balance of power in the world and the security of Western Europe remain for the foreseeable future dependent upon the military and political presence of the United States in Europe. Common interests of security policy characterize the relationship between Europe and America," the Chancellor declared.

As expected, Herr Schmidt thus underlined the importance he personally attaches to the link with the United States, which is a sentiment his predecessor did not have to the same degree. Herr Schmidt is known here as an "American" politician, an impression which is strengthened by his American accent while making his almost flawless English.

West Germany, he went on, would go on doing all it could for disarmament and would seek to develop good relations with the Soviet Union and its allies. Bonn's work for détente would carry on.

"Germany too would be an object for improving relations in the spirit and the letter of the treaties between the two German states, although the discovery of a spy in the Chancellery, the occasion of Herr Brandt's resignation, was a serious blow for inter-German relations."

West Germany's heavy reliance on exports exposed it to any disturbance in the world economy. "We need a stable world economy, free trade and an ordered monetary system. Protectionism is a blind alley."

said the former Finance Minister.

A new relationship with developing countries was essential, as the oil crisis had shown. The economic relationship with the rest of the Community was of crucial importance and had to be kept in being. The long-term aim for developing the Community would remain goals for the new Government. Unilateral action by members was a big threat.

The recovery of economic stability can and must be put through in the main by governments and parliaments in their own countries. Help from the Community, and thus also from the Federal Republic, can be applied only as a supplement. Support for a partner can be justified in one's own country only if the recipient country meets the preconditions for the effectiveness of the support by its own resolute efforts."

Thus after an 11-day hiatus after the fall of Herr Brandt, a West German Government is back in business. Speeches like today's are never exciting, but Herr Schmidt found a few chances to bare his teeth at the Opposition in his usual combative spirit.

The underlying message from the new Chancellor is that Herr Schmidt at the helm, West Germany can face the future with confidence and look the world in the eye without fear of being pushed around.

Our Washington Correspondent writes: President Nixon informed Congress yesterday that American forces in Europe could continue to be maintained at present levels as a consequence of the new \$2,200m (€900m) offset agreement with West Germany.

The agreement, covering two years beginning this July, was signed last month. Mr Nixon was routinely notifying Congress that the bilateral agreement, together with other US military commitments with other NATO countries, met the requirements of the so-called Jackson-Nunn amendment.

Under that amendment failure of the allies to offset stationing of payments costs automatically brought about American force withdrawals.

## France's future in hands of don't knows tomorrow after campaign that has gone on for too long

## Final poll gives M Giscard slight edge

From Richard Wigg, Paris, May 17

A final opinion poll giving M Valéry Giscard d'Estaing a lead of two points with 11 per cent of the voters still uncommitted marked the last day's campaigning in the most closely contested presidential election of the Fifth Republic.

The pollsters of Public Opinion took pains to emphasize that the closeness of the figures means that the result could go either way. The poll published in *L'Aurore*, gives 51 per cent to M Giscard and 49 per cent to M François Mitterrand, the candidate of the left.

Among the 11 per cent uncommitted there is no doubt a significant block of Gaullists who may well abstain in Sunday's election. The pollsters also pointed out that the Gaullists are politically the most important of three groups identifiable as possibly holding the decision in their hands.

The other two are the voters in France's overseas departments and territories and the four million women aged over 65. Only men voted or young people had the vote at 18 Mitterrand could be sure of becoming President.

The two candidates made their final national appeals to the electorate tonight in 15-minute television appearances.

There is general agreement that the election campaign, which started within two days of President Brandt's death on April 2, has gone on for too long. The candidates, their campaign staffs, and the electors

are all visibly exhausted by so much political debate, even if much of it has been kept at a fairly high level.

Mitterrand was holding a final mass rally late tonight in the Socialist stronghold of Grenoble but M Giscard d'Estaing after a large Paris meeting last night ended his campaigning this morning in a small mountain village of the Hautes Alpes. It could scarcely be called hard campaigning: there are 78 voters in the village and he obtained 48 of these at the first ballot.

M Giscard d'Estaing last night received the public backing of M Antoine Pinay, the former conservative Prime Minister and a respected figure among the elderly, who resigned his post as France's ombudsman in order to make his declaration of support.

Today a "centre left committee" headed by personalities such as M Edgar Pisani, the former Gaullist Minister of Agriculture, and M Claude Catez, deputy secretary-general of the Radical Party, declared for M Mitterrand. They were replying to M Jean Jacques Servan-Schreiber, the Radical leader, who rallied earlier this week to the Finance Minister.

Both candidates in the last hours have concentrated on essentially economic arguments. M Giscard d'Estaing called the left's proposed nationalizations a "disorderly programme of collectivization." He said that if the French lay waste to their own economy who is going to

come and invest and create jobs here?"

Mitterrand, backed by M Pierre Mendès-France, has former Prime Minister, has been hammering away at an internal report prepared last night by the director of the budget which has been made public by *Le Monde*. It argues that there must be a cutback next year of public expenditures ranging from the Anglo-French Concordat to various social benefits, unless the Government decides on tax increases.

M Giscard d'Estaing has replied that no decisions have yet been made on the director's report, but the disclosure is obviously embarrassing to him. M Mendès-France, speaking last night in Bordeaux, said the document revealed the emptiness of the Finance Minister's election promises of improvements with no tax increases.

Michel Pompidou, the Minister of Health and chief campaign manager for M Giscard d'Estaing, today protested against the left's use of a report obtained only by breaking official secrecy rules.

M Alain Poirer, the acting President, this evening appealed to the people to "respect the civil peace" whatever the result of Sunday's ballot.

The Constitutional Council officially has 10 days after polling day to announce the final result. It is generally expected, however, that by the end of next week the new President will have been installed in the Elysee Palace.

## Australia goes to the polls today with a 'crossword' ballot paper

Canberra, May 17—Australia

could spend up to a quarter of a century on its complicated federal elections.

They must mark every square in their papers in order of preference, a daunting task in New South Wales, where there are 73 candidates for the Senate, and in Victoria, where there are 36.

Electoral officers say that voting for the Senate, for the House of Representatives and for four referendum proposals could take up to 10 minutes for each person. They fear that 15 per cent of the Senate votes in New South Wales could result in spoiled ballots, especially by elderly people.

Mr Gough Whitlam, the Labour Prime Minister, appeared to voters in his final campaign

address today to take care in marking their ballot papers. "We cannot afford to waste a vote," he said. "Do not be unduly hurried or hustled. Check that you have numbered every square in sequence."

About 7,900,000 voters are enrolled to elect 127 members of the House of Representatives and 127 Senators (10 from each State). There are 745 candidates altogether. Voters are also being asked to say "Yes" or "No" to the four referendum proposals to alter the constitution.

The elections, caused by the third doubling of the population since 1949, are the first to be held simultaneously for the House and the Senate since 1961.

They were forced last month by Mr Billy Snedden, the Liberal leader, after the refusal of the Opposition-dominated Senate to

agree to vote revenues to the Government, 16 months after it

Opinion polls during the past few days indicate that Mr Whitlam's Labour Government should be returned, perhaps with an increased majority.

They show that his personal standing is near its peak, and that the Liberal Party has support by about 2 per cent since it came to power in December, 1972, with about 50 per cent of the votes cast.

The number of seats in the House has been increased from 125 to 127 because of population increases in Canberra and Western Australia. Both are expected to go to Labour, which had 67 seats in the old Parliament, against 38 held by the Liberal Party and 20 by its coalition partner, the Country Party.—Reuters.

## Washington revives talk of summer summitry

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington, May 17

Talk of summitry has been revived here as President Nixon moves nearer to announcement of a midsummer date for his planned superpower meeting in Moscow.

Mr Nixon has gone to his Key Biscayne home for a long weekend, so no announcements on the Moscow trip are likely before next week. But it is learnt that the Governments of West Germany, Britain and the United States are actively considering how to wind up the faltering European security conference in Geneva.

A New York Times report of letters Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, sent to Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, and

Herr Scheel of West Germany, following his late-April meeting with Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, is substantively confirmed. The report suggested Dr Kissinger was planning a European reaction to a summit.

Britain is understood to remain lukewarm to the idea of a phase three summit conclusion to the conference, and certainly opposed until it is clear what the second phase will produce. German opposition is also assumed.

Apparently President Nixon has also raised the possibility of a purely Western allied summit meeting to take place beforehand. This prospect is also deemed by diplomats to be uncertain.

## Election could affect British defence policy

From Our Correspondent, Singapore, May 17

Mr William Rodgers, the Minister of State for Defence, said here today that the result of the Australian elections tomorrow could have a significant effect on British defence policy in South-East Asia.

He implied that if the Labour Government was defeated Australian policy of reducing its forces in Singapore could be reversed.

He was speaking to reporters after discussions with Dr Goh Keng Swee, Singapore's Defence Minister. Tomorrow he will visit British troops at Sembawang barracks. Britain has about 2,500 men in Singapore.

## Timothy Davey is 'jumpy' as he awaits freedom

From Merin Munir, Izmir, May 17

Mr Timothy Davey for releasing Timothy Davey from prison here have been completed and he will be freed as soon as the amnesty appears in the Official Gazette. This may be tomorrow.

The British flag was kept flying by Rose and Sheehan, who established themselves as world-ranking players by leading the quality of the final, in which they took fifth place.

The United States pair, Mrs Truscott and Mrs Hines, were originally announced as runners-up, but as a result of a protest on a hand affecting two other pairs, their position was changed to put the South African pair, Mrs Golder and Mrs Jacobsen, in second place. The final leaders in the ladies' championship were:

1. Mrs Golder and Mrs Jacobsen (South Africa); 2. Mrs Truscott and Mrs Hines (USA); 3. Mrs Rose and Mrs Sheehan (Great Britain); 4. Mrs Golder and Mrs Jacobsen (South Africa); 5. Mrs Truscott and Mrs Hines (USA); 6. Mrs Rose and Mrs Sheehan (Great Britain); 7. Mrs Golder and Mrs Jacobsen (South Africa); 8. Mrs Truscott and Mrs Hines (USA); 9. Mrs Rose and Mrs Sheehan (Great Britain); 10. Mrs Golder and Mrs Jacobsen (South Africa); 11. Mrs Truscott and Mrs Hines (USA); 12. Mrs Rose and Mrs Sheehan (Great Britain); 13. Mrs Golder and Mrs Jacobsen (South Africa); 14. Mrs Truscott and Mrs Hines (USA); 15. Mrs Rose and Mrs Sheehan (Great Britain); 16. Mrs Golder and Mrs Jacobsen (South Africa); 17. Mrs Truscott and Mrs Hines (USA); 18. Mrs Rose and Mrs Sheehan (Great Britain); 19. Mrs Golder and Mrs Jacobsen (South Africa); 20. Mrs Truscott and Mrs Hines (USA); 21. Mrs Rose and Mrs Sheehan (Great Britain); 22. Mrs Golder and Mrs Jacobsen (South Africa); 23. 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# The Haiti connexion

by Robin Furneaux

The campaign which William Wilberforce led against the British slave trade lasted nearly 20 years before its triumph in 1807; the institution of slavery survived for another 27 years. The period in between was one of frustration for the abolitionists, but there was a moment of great excitement. The Haitian slaves had risen during the French Revolution, massacred their masters, fought off armies from France and England,

and established their own countries. One of these, the Kingdom of Haiti, came to be ruled by Henri Christophe, a man of exceptional ambition and imagination. Christophe and Wilberforce became correspondents, the King sometimes writing from his impregnable citadel in the Haitian mountains, the philanthropist from his house at Kensington Gore on the site of the Albert Hall.

The slave's citadel: the castle built on La Ferrière is a testimonial to the genius of Henri Christophe, the slave who became king of Haiti. From it Christophe frequently wrote copious letters to William Wilberforce—the first of such weighed 85 ounces.

Wilberforce's fight against the slave trade gained him many peculiar correspondents. At the same time as he was lobbying heads of state, writing to the foremost political and literary figures of the world and sending a copy of his works for the Pope's perusal, he would also be corresponding with obscure missionaries, seamen and slave owners. But none of his correspondence was more colourful than his exchanges with Henri Christophe, the Emperor of Haiti, a nation which has never been distinguished for the probity or administrative qualities of its rulers. From Dessalines to Papa Doc they have imposed a reign of terror on their wretched country. But during the last years of the French wars it seemed that Haiti had found in Henri Christophe a leader of true genius, under whom she might advance to the Black Renaissance of which the Abolitionists had dreamed for so long.

Henri Christophe was born a slave in the British island of St Kitts, in spite of which he always retained an affection for his "native country". He served with distinction in the revolutionary and civil wars and once the turbulent forces of Haitian politics had thrown him into power he promptly arranged to be crowned King. [Christophe was King of part of the old French colony of St Domingue. The other part, also ruled by ex-slaves, was called the Haitian Republic.] Christophe was a man of outstanding ability and imagination, with the objectivity to see his country's shortcomings and the confidence to tackle them. He realized that Haiti could never be safe while the threat of reconquest by France hung over her. She remained potentially the richest country in the New World and in the eyes of the French she was a colony which had revolted and which, but for the British blockade, would have been reconquered long ago. Napoleon had sent an expeditionary force under General Leclerc to subdue the Haitians during the Peace of Amiens. After initial successes Leclerc's army, decimated by yellow fever, harassed by the blacks and cut off from France by the renewal of the war, wisely surrendered to the British. The conventions at Paris and Vienna took no account of Haiti and left the French at liberty to attack her again when they wished. Christophe's relationship with the Republic of Haiti was also stormy and sometimes the two countries were at war. So long as these threats remained Christophe needed to keep up a large standing army, though this was economically damaging and politically dangerous. Recognition by the British would give Haiti a new security against such dangers.

Christophe saw Haiti's second need as education, without which she could never raise herself from the miserable state in which the French had left her. He must turn to England, both because the most advanced educational pioneers were English and because he could find in the abolitionists a group of men able and willing to help him. Christophe's reasoning ran on the same lines as his feelings, his affection for England having been reinforced by her abolition of the slave trade and his own dress and manner on that of George III whom he admired immensely. He never felt the same liking for Americans, partly because of their flirtations with Napoleon and partly because of their tolerance of slavery. Christophe could pace about the streets with a stout stick and a fiddle and be called a "bourgeois" or a "merchant" to ask for when the Haitian regulations, I had you mumbled, "I wish The King I. Charleston now."

Christophe's desire to do his country from every-thing, French, to eradicate the French language and replace it with English and to establish the Catholic Church in place of the Protestant one, launched into a

but Lancaster's methods were well suited to mass education where there could be few teachers. He claimed that "one master may conduct a school of 1,000 children with perfect ease" and achieved this by an ingenious system under which monitors played the part of assistant masters and lesson boards were used. Lancaster taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Needlework, and in an age when other schools enforced discipline with savage brutality he substituted humiliations for corporal punishments. Christophe, so far as flogging was concerned, inclined more to the views of Dr Keate, but he adopted the rest of Lancaster's system. The first master, Thomas Gulliver, arrived in Haiti in September 1816.

The first school excited everyone by its success. In April 1817 Gulliver reported, "My scholars possess great abilities, they make rapid progress in the English language. It is now six months since I commenced to qualify some monitors and at present they are capable of teaching a class of 30 or 40 boys. . . . They have advanced in six months to the sixth and seventh classes, and go through the four first rules of arithmetic in English with facility." The King inspected the school and expressed his satisfaction to Gulliver with the gift of a sheep and some coffee and sugar. By the end of 1817 there were five schools open in Haiti. In 1818 a Royal Academy was set up to provide secondary education. The progress made by the Haitian pupils convinced visitors that their race was not intellectually inferior to the white.

Christophe also founded hospitals under the superintendence of his Scottish doctor, Duncan Stewart, which were thought to be as good as any in England. He tried agricultural experiments, giving his soldiers small grants of land, and asking for English workmen to demonstrate the use of the plough. Schools for girls followed those for boys.

These developments were followed with eager excitement. English abolitionists experienced the same feelings as liberals in France at the time of the American Revolution. Here in front of their eyes all their arguments were being justified, all their dreams fulfilled. An independent Negro state, peopled by those who had been slaves, but enlightened and set upon improving itself, must soon bring the whole hideous edifice of slavery down in ruins. Sir Joseph Banks expressed his enthusiasm in a letter to Wilberforce: "Were I five and twenty as I was when I embarked with Captain Cook, I am very sure I should not lose a day in embarking for Haiti. To see a set of human beings emerging from slavery, and making most rapid strides towards the perfection of civilization, must I think be the most delightful of all food for contemplation." Wilberforce lamented to Macaulay, "Oh how I wish I was not old and you not too busy to go." As it was he could do much to help. He wrote to Stephen, "He has requested me to get for him seven schoolmasters, a tutor for his son, and seven professors for a Royal College he desires to found. Amongst these are a classical professor, a medical, a surgical, a mathematical, and a pharmaceutical chemist." The King asked him to sit for a portrait and sent him one of himself and his son.

On November 13, 1816, Christophe wrote a long and friendly letter to Wilberforce. "Je suis pénétré mon cher Wilberforce, des sentiments généraux et philanthropiques que vous m'exprimez, et je serais indigne de l'amitié pure que vous m'avez vouée, si je ne faisais tous mes efforts pour la mériter, en suivant les sages conseils que vous me donnez." The King said that he understood Wilberforce to write in that language. He expressed great satisfaction with the progress of the schools. The spreading of religion and morality would be more difficult in a country fresh from slavery and 20 years of revolutionary and civil wars, but he intended that it took place. But what must have excited Wilberforce most was Christophe's desire to do his country from every-thing, French, to eradicate the French language and replace it with English and to establish the Catholic Church in place of the Protestant one, launched into a



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slide gradually into the various lines of civil industry, and get to keep them in a state in which they may, be at any time able to come forward effectually for their own preservation, even more than for your Majesty's defence."

British recognition of Haiti depended on the attitude of the House of Commons, where feelings against "the African cause" still ran high. There was also much goodwill and generosity to be tapped and he asked Christophe for a résumé of events in Haiti since 1790.

Of all the King's requirements the ploughmen proved the most difficult to fill. "The honest rustics and their apparatus", as he called them in a letter to Christophe, did not embark until the end of 1819, and then they left Wilberforce full of misgivings. He wrote to Macaulay on November 9.

"My heart quite fails me at the idea of sending these . . . raw creatures into so distant, and to them, so strange a climate, without preparing them more for what they have to expect. I began my note meaning to entreat you to talk with them, especially on what I did not mention, the moral, or rather immoral state of society in Haiti. . . . I desired them to confer with you about health, how to proceed on the first symptoms which you would state to them they ought to regard as indications of approaching sickness and how best to take precautions against its attacks."

The ploughmen came to no harm but neither were their implements successful. One was sent to a place so rocky that it could be tilled as well by the Haitians' primitive implements as by the iron ploughs bought by Wilberforce. The other could not persuade the local farmers to abandon their old ways. Both soon returned to England.

Wilberforce's instincts about the danger of keeping so great an army proved to be right, though he had only seen one side of the King's character. He had exchanged letters with Christophe the visionary, the idealist and the philosopher, the King who was determined to prove his people the equals of any. He had had misgivings at times, as when he wrote to Thomas Harrison in September 1818. "I am truly concerned at reading in the papers passages which afford but too much reason to fear that Christophe is again about to renew hostilities against the Haytian Republic as it is called, it is some palliation that he probably is afraid of being attacked by the French on that quarter. Still where power has once been tasted, one cannot help fearing the disposition to extend the means of gratification—nothing can be so ill judged with a view to interesting the Public in his behalf against an attack that might be made on that by the French Government." But he never knew Christophe the tyrant, or saw the means he used to drag his people into modern life. As time passed Christophe grew more violent, his demands increased and his rages became more frequent. In August 1820 he suffered a stroke

followed by partial paralysis. His enemies rebelled, guard deserted him and he died by suicide.

Wilberforce heard the news on December 9. Shortly after he wrote to the Rev. W. W. Whigham:

"I cannot mention Haiti out interposing a word concerning this state to now that he is fallen it is fashion to call Christophe did deserve that name, i compatible with the desire in a sovereign for provement and happiness people; and I must add the authentic accounts heard of him have led i lieve that he was really man, with but few infi A year later he wrote to "Poor Christophe! I help grieving at the id character's being left to and vultures to be devoured. Wilberforce made effort to save Christophe's works. He heard that de Vastey Christophe's support been sentenced to d wrote to "the Head o vement" asking i for de Vastey, and impl not to destroy the sci. Christophe had start pleas were in vain. By Wilberforce wrote his Vastey had been dead i months and the school doomed. The country into ignorance and dis once again provided Indian lobby with a point.

Henri Christophe's daughters were allowed Haiti. They arrived in the summer of 1824, stayed until 1824, w moved to the more climate of Italy. They Clarkson's home for year. Long afterwards confided to Benjamin that "when Christophe and daughters, all acc women, were brought duced by him to W and others in high life. a sort of shrink at them into high society force wrote to Mrs C March 1827, "I am u be cordially glad to re any benefits, as would berforce also. But I ha to spare and she h present spirit to unc office which would considerable share Wilberforce's relucta ceive the Haitians was rather ungenerously sent to a refusal to reco, royal negroes, and and by Henri Christophe grapher to a dislik widow's bumpyous a tain Sutherland. The gave was more lik night. Their elder d died on December Barbara might well be longer than two mon cover enough to face of royal Haitian ladies.

This extract is from Wilberforce by Robin Furneaux, published by Hamish Hamilton © 1974 by Robin Furneaux







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## a Special Report



**asil Boothroyd**

of them vying subly with the angostura, conditions are all wrong for the drinker's drinker.

They are not always right, of course, for you and me, moderate though we are. We have to be a little delicate. Come the summer, we have drinks in the garden. But the temperate climate sounds more cooperative than it is, and if I got six inches in the garden last summer I should be surprised.

You have to be quick. There are people who never get a drink in the garden at all. Too keen on making a production of the thing.

What with the bottles, glasses and ice buckets, nibbles and swizzlers, fishing out the garden chairs from the tangle of fruit netting, trying to remember what you make the hole with for the spider-packed striped umbrella, and sunglasses, and you might as well have the newspapers, which someone has taken to pieces and is too stupid to put back.

On 22 following page 10—a fine thing, just as the wind is getting up and the large drops begin to fall.

Six times, with this lot? You're not up to joking. Pour the stuff in the house is the only way, and get out and sink it before the weather breaks.

You can make an exception for parties, and you might make one there with luck. It is the summer thing, after all. Although

there are summer drinkers, it is true, and not even of the over-dedicated kind, who still prefer dim interiors: certainly in those one-candle-power United States bars, where you can stumble in at a blazing heat, noon and, suddenly blinded, sit on a girl.

Myself, I regard June to September as the outdoor drinking season. At least I distinguish this season as it distinguishes it from the rest of the drinking year, more sharply than any consideration of what drinks are drunk. The indoor guest willicker-between the proffered glass and the door, for you cannot squat down—or I cannot, perhaps you have better arrangements—by the sideboard any longer.

Outside, you can shove anything into his hand, even a small, beautiful, round fruit cup, and his joy is complete. And quietly. Outdoor drinkers, as a class, do not sing, fall down or start flights.

Of course. Perhaps it is the diluting effect of oxygen, although the theory, I seem to think, goes the other way. He was fine, officer, drinking all night in the snug and as sober as a judge, but when the cops showed him—

Even stranger, to reflect that those baking holiday sunspots, where it is summer nearly the whole year round, are so often in countries where the tanks lurk up the side streets, alert for the rattle of gun fire and other

similar sounds of government on the apple.

Personally, if I were available for permanent basking amid that forest of chequered table cloths in Constitution Square, which seemed to be the visible heart of countless Athenians, I should need many an ouzo before I sprang up shouting subversive slogans, however admirable and courageous.

Not that I can even get much out of the many Mes, at those holiday tables under the trees. Or even any. This is because I have a cowardly distaste for, summing up, the necessary hand-clap, for dancing girls, giving the necessary status. Not, somehow, for waiters. And it is no good calling: you are always met by the clatter of the backgammon.

It was down by the harbour at Ayios Nikolaos that I came near to dying of thirst. (Oh, yes, long before those damned *London Waters* found their way and bubbled in the world in living colour.) Luckily a local customer whose tables oft sported my difficulty, handclapped on my behalf and sent me a running waiter with a glass of ouzo. I then saw that he was the terrace waiter from my own hotel.

And I suppose if I were a waiter, even in a place where it is summer need all the time, I could easily think of worse ways to spend my day off.

**Margaret Costa**

packs something of the punch of a dry martini but leaves the taste-buds intact—and even alerted by its unexpected depth of flavour. The celebrated house of Latham's Virgin Marsala at £13.75 a case, £1.45 a bottle.)

But for many people only the delicacy of a young moselle can match the fragile sweetness of the Moselle. Many of the Peter Dominie have a Moezel-Spezial that at £1.33 for a litre bottle, makes a good quaffing wine. Delamare have a Moezel-Spezial at only £1.12 a case; £1.16 a bottle, and a Pelseltine wine in litre bottles, a 1972 Zeller Schnepfentag, also deliciously refreshing.

The loving wine that would give an illusion of summer on the dreariest day (£16.76 a case; £1.50 a bottle).

At Mayor Swarder (50 Cannon Street, EC4) they have a rival to it in the litre bottle of Edelweicker (£15.62 a case). Edelweicker, a blend of the "nobler" grapes of Alsace, is rounder and fuller than, say, a fresh young syrah. It is very pleasant to drink on its own but is seen at its best with a rich food. It is also customarily best partnered by Alsatian wines: pâté, smoked salmon, ham in a cream sauce, a creamy nouille, dressed carp, cold chicken with mayonnaise—all the easy summer dishes.

Wines from the Loire are a natural choice for summer. The 1972 wines, with their high level of acidity, now pleasantly mellowed in, bottle, can still be sharp when drunk alone but they are delicious with summer food provided that it is not too rich—trout, salmon trout, sole, sea food and shellfish especially.

A good muscadet, *tiré sur* mire, with its faint *peilliance*, a little felt than seen, dry as

one but grapey and fragrant, is at present the fashionable restaurant choice. Parkington's Château de la Nôve (£19.14 a glass) and Major Swarder's Domaine de la Nôve (£18.80 a glass) are particularly good examples. Muscadet is going up in price; like Sancerre and Pouilly Fumé before it but it still represents excellent value.

Heavier, richer dishes demand a wine not in itself heavy and rich but rounder and firmer than it is in the mouth. The wine must be "be" and that means white Burgundy. Not necessarily a great wine with an expensive name; the pleasant informality of summer meals often keeps freshness and modest choice often more appropriate.

Roast birds, veal and pork, sautes of chicken and veal, rich and spicy dishes, goats' cheeses and cream cheese all tend to "be well matched with light, fresh wines as well as with something sturdy about them like the pillars of the little Romanesque churches of Burgundy.

These are wines that support a "proper meal" without trying to outshine it. A Macon Prius, for instance, £12.95 a bottle (Corney & Barrett, £12.60 a bottle). St. Véran, or more high-bling, Joseph Faiveley's remarkable superb Rully (J. B. Reynier, £17.70 a case) and a deceiving, domains-bottled Bourgogne, Aligote 1972 from Bernard Morey; deceiving in that under this unexciting name you can get a wine with something of the soft, round richness of a Meursault (Dolamere, £18.74 a case, £1.69 a bottle).

Delicious, very recent, newcomers from Italy also make good summer drinking. From the hills of the Langhe come a wine to match: clean, austere and exhilarating like

colloid spring water. From the Colloio Grizia area on the Yugoslav border: four Golden, mouth-filling wines from the Conti Attesi—Pinot Grigio, a Tocai, a Malvasia, and a Riesling. The last strikes a mellow note, and each with an idiosyncratic animal aftertaste.

The Pinot Grigio that makes such wonderful wines in the most recent vintage actually excels as an aperitif; the others are recommended with fish and chicken, with pasta and risotto. (All these wines at about £4 each.)

Stonewashed Wines—Graysouth Road, Headley Down, Bordon, Hampshire.)

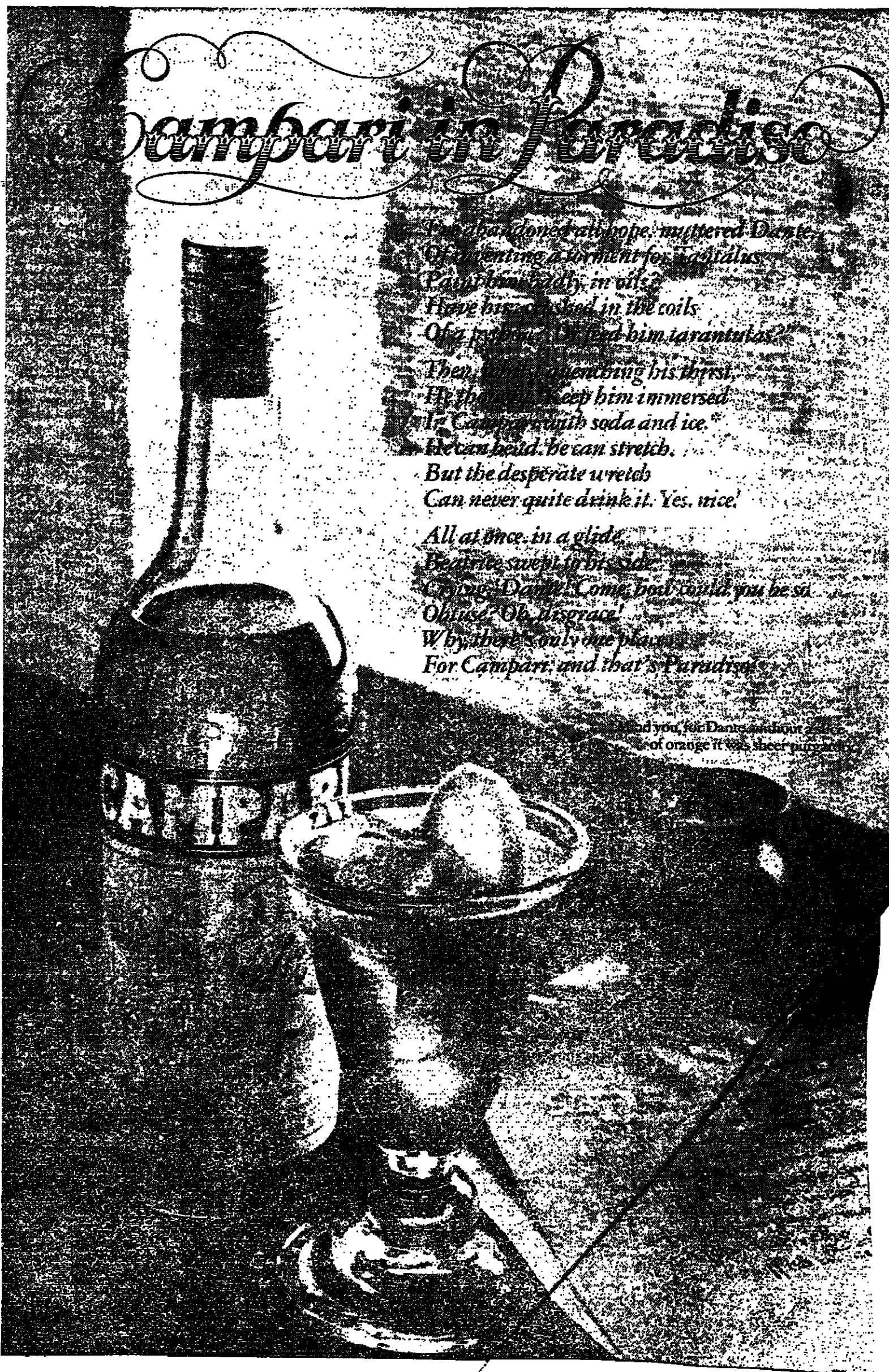
For summer, too, the "pretty pink wines" as Raymond Postgate used to describe them, will overtake the place of the all-conquering Mateus, but among the more robust roses, higher in alcohol and more suitable for drinking with a meal. I would give first place to the dark *Palo Alto* (a case).

It is most beautifully coloured: is it a light red or a dark rose? No matter, its partners all the dishes that are usually accompanied by the lesser white Burgundies. Doubtless even with champagne. Another is a more delicate and tender wine, *Henri Maire's Cendré de 1905* (November) by Swindor (£1.08) the *vin gris* of the Jura.

And the exquisite white dessert wines, when are they more desirable than when the light fades at the end of a summer meal?

With summer fruit I prefer a moselle or the gentler wines of the Loire, fresh and faintly sweet, scented but never cloying. The best is *Chateau de Cailliers 1964* from the tiny region of Bonnezeaux (Dolomieu, £38.91 a case, £2.63 a bottle).

He abandoned all hope, muttered Dante  
 Of inventing a torment for a capital  
 Pain him, badly, in vile  
 Here he stretched in the coils  
 Of a passion, and had him tarantulas?  
 Then, remembering his thirst,  
 He thought to keep him immersed  
 In Campari with soda and ice.  
 He can hold, he can stretch,  
 But the desperate wretch  
 Can never quite drink it. Yes, vice,  
 All at once, in a glide  
 Begone, swept in by tide  
 Calling, Dante! Come, how could you be so  
 Offuse! Oh, disgrace!  
 Why, then, only one pleasure  
 For Campari, and that of a drink





# Serve cool, fresh reds and forget that 'heady' tag when the sun shines

by Pamela Vandye Price

The devotee of claret and red burgundy will drink these classic wines all the year round without hesitation. But as the term summer in Britain can imply sultry weather rather than high temperatures, it is fair to suggest that the sort of clarets and red burgundies that are attractive partners to many meals taken in this kind of season are those that charm rather than astound, that appeal rather than impress: among clarets, the St Juliens, Francs, Pomerols and, as far as the lighter years are concerned, the red Graves. If it is still possible to find the 1962s, or even the 1960s, these are the delectable clarets for summer drinking, but failing them, the 1967s are generally enjoyable or perhaps the 1964s as far as the Graves are concerned.

The more important red burgundies, and the dishes to which they are complementary are certainly those that seem more enjoyable in cold weather, so in spring and summer, the crisper, "moreish" southern burgundies, such as those of Savigny, Merceurey, and the red Macons are to be savoured. These wines, too, now come into their own as admirably undistorted small-scale burgundies, quite distinct from the souped-up, over-scented, treacherous examples of what are sometimes offered as the finer wines of the Côte d'Or, and those who truly know and love Burgundy can appreciate their straightforward, supple style and delicate charm. There are also some off-beat examples of wines such as the red Chassagne-Montrachet, Clos St Jean, a red wine from a predominantly white wine area, which are fairly described as "summer burgundies" on account of their elegant nature.

A certain freshness is desirable for wines drunk in warm weather and I would emphasize the undesirable tendency of the British, and British restaurants, to warm many red wines that are far more enjoyable when drunk at the sort of temperature they would be when brought from a cool cellar in their homelands. Young Beaujolais, of course, is traditionally served chilled, but the red wines of the Loire are also at their best when they enter the mouth deliciously cool, rather than at the temperature of soup.

The slightly high acidity of the red Loire wines, together with the style of the *cabernet franc*, the black grape from which they are made, makes them both fragrant and fresh: it is said that the wines of Chinon possess the finest bouquet of Bourgeuil and St Nicolas de Bourgeuil, a type of "ramped down" *bourru* character. On their home ground, these wines may well be served with salmon or other fatty fish, as well as with cold or hot chicken dishes and pork, which is eaten all the year round in France.

If a summer meal is redolent of spices and herbs, with an oil-enriched salad, then the less important red Rhones are also excellent. So are the red wines from the Rioja region of Spain, which, on account of their slightly earthy character, are admirable with dishes that combine meat and fish or that are based on savoury rice or pasta in any form.

Southern roses from these regions, and from any of the Mediterranean wine countries, are also good for this type of meal and of the more substantial sort of picnic or barbecue.

Their slight toughness enables them to withstand the competition of strong seasonings and flavourings such as garlic, onions and tomato concentrates.

Pink wines are not, in my view, the inevitable "when in doubt" choice, because many of them are of such indeterminate character that they vaguely well-flavoured

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Their slight toughness enables them to withstand the competition of strong seasonings and flavourings such as garlic, onions and tomato concentrates.

Pink wines are not, in my view, the inevitable "when in doubt" choice, because many of them are of such indeterminate character that they vaguely well-flavoured

possible drink with any rather rich pâté or selection of cold meats that may be high in fat. This wine should certainly be served cool, as should any of the red Portuguese *vinhos verdes* (vino verde is white or never pink) although for these you will have to go to Portugal and, ideally, drink this type of *pétillant* red wine in the Minho region itself.

The red wines of Greece and Cyprus have recently become popular outside the restaurants specializing in the food of those countries. Robust and uncomplicated, their partner salads and anything containing oil and garlic or onions, which can swamp many more delicate wines. If, however, you prefer something slightly more delicate than these or the North African reds, such as those from Tunis, Morocco or Algeria, which are excellent with rice-based dishes, then there are wines from Yugoslavia, Hungary and Romania, slightly lighter in style, with a pleasant bouquet and adequate full flavour.

There is still a belief that red wines are "heady" or "heavy". In most instances the alcoholic content is a tad on the label in terms of percentage of alcohol volume. Wines from hot countries are often slightly higher in strength than those from northern vineyards, many attain 13.5°. Unless you are in a habit of swigging your wine, regardless, however, that something that need not concern you. For many British wine drinkers, a wine that is about 11.5° will seem somewhat better proportioned than a higher in strength.

# Though prices rise sparkling rivals could enhance champagne's appeal



by Joyce Rackham

Ships, brides and babies are launched into a new life with it; Lord Chesterfield roared lovely limbs in bumpers of it; Sinatra and Chevalier immortalized it in lilting tunes. Champagne, incomparable companion of celebration and joy, is still the world's most glamorous wine despite its price and the millions its competitors spend in publicizing their rival charms.

Last year the astonishing total of 10,346,850 bottles were shipped to Britain—27 per cent more than the previous year—and a figure unsurpassed since the golden age of its consumption in Edwardian days. It is more amazing in view of Britain's recurring economic crises, and the series of price increases that have brought the cost of an average bottle of non-vintage up to between £3.30 and £4.50. By careful searching, buying by the dozen or more, or haunting cut-price shops, you can still find a decent bottle for under £3; but the brand may not be your favourite.

In London recently I talked to M. André Rouzaud,

general manager of Louis Roederer, who told me: "Despite last year's very abundant crop, the growers demanded—and received—an increase of 26 per cent on the price of grapes. That was absurd."

Since it takes two kilos to make each bottle of Grande Marque quality, this meant that at 9.50 francs a kilo, the grapes alone cost about £1.70. Overheads in champagne production are higher than those for nearly all other wines, involving more than 100 processes by hand or machine before it is ready to sell, and usually at least three years, often more, to mature.

Patrick Forbes, London managing director of Moët & Chandon, the biggest producers of all, commented: "We hope that prices have reached a ceiling, and we shall now enjoy a period of stability."

This optimism, shared by his fellow shippers, is based on the fact that last year's abundant vintage did much to replenish stocks of wine. However, the vines are still diminished since the last increasingly successful competition from other sparkling

wines? "The more people who drink them, the better", Patrick Forbes says. "Many are bound to become champagne customers eventually."

The past year's economic gloom adversely affected many luxury beverages, but champagne devotees seem determined to carry on drinking to dispel it, and the sales of de luxe champagnes show little decline. These wines, like Moët's Dom Pérignon, Taittinger's Blanc de Blancs (which James Bond used to quaff), Bollinger's rare RD (older vintages recently disgorged), Heidsieck's Diamant Bleu, Charles Heidsieck's Royale, Reims, exceptional, delicate Blanc de Blancs; Pol Roger Chardonnay; and Krug. They cost between £5.50 and £9 a bottle, and as the old French *vignerons* sometimes observe: "Like the good Lord, good vintners, they glide down your gullet."

There are certain wine snobs—they still abound in all age groups—who affect to despise champagne as unworthy of respect as a wine in its own right. Now that it costs as much as a fine

moselle, or white burgundy, perhaps they will taste it better. The more people who drink them, the better", Patrick Forbes says. "Many are bound to become champagne customers eventually."

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A champagne hoard in one of the gallo-roman caves used as a cellar by Ruinart Père et Fils of Reims, part of the Moët Group.

# Going overboard—for a drop of the soft stuff

by Alan Hamilton

The British may be a nation of beer drinkers, but they have an equally unquenchable thirst for soft drinks. So much so that the soft drinks market increased by £50m last year to a record £400m. This year the market is expected to be worth nearly £490m.

Nothing promotes the sales of squashes, colas, fruit juices and the rest like a good summer. Last year the country enjoyed exceptionally fine weather for long periods, and this more than anything pushed up sales. This year the manufacturers are studying the long-range weather forecasts and, like the rest of us, hoping for a repeat performance.

But even in the early part of this year, against all expectations, sales showed little signs of slackening off, indicating that other factors are at work. Chief among these appears to be the high level of disposable income spending, in spite of wide spread economic difficulties, and record levels of advertising and promotional support by the major soft drinks manufacturers.

Sales last year were aided by the removal of purchase tax on soft drinks, but even in the pub trade, where this advantage was largely lost by VAT rating, nothing

could stop expanding sales. Now that prices have returned to previous levels, the manufacturers believe this will promote a return to a high rate of growth instead of an almost excessive one.

The most successful single soft drink by far continues to be cola, which accounts for almost a quarter of total sales, and is valued at more than £125m a year. The market is dominated by two giants, with Coca-Cola claiming two thirds of the total, and Pepsi-Cola, marketed in Britain by Schweppes, claiming the other third.

It has been said that it takes a genius to sell Pepsi against such stiff opposition. Both brands have in fact benefited greatly by the recent increase in popularity of white spirits like rum and vodka, with the cube being discovered by thousands of Mediterranean package holiday-goers, becoming a highly popular drink at home.

One of the biggest targets for the cola boys are sales in cans, which are reported to be 150 per cent up in the first three months of this year compared with the same period in 1973.

A long way behind cola comes fruit squashes, accounting for sales of about £28m a year, with Robinson's Barley Water leading the field. Robinson, part of Reckitt & Colman's food

division, is one of the few squash manufacturers still indulging in heavy "above the line" advertising expenditure, apparently for good reason, that it works.

All the others have largely abandoned such heavy expenditure, doubting its effectiveness, and are looking for new avenues of promotion. Bearing in mind that although squashes are drunk mostly by children, they are bought by mothers, manufacturers are attempting now to promote the wholesomeness of fruit squashes, in some cases claiming that they contain added Vitamin C.

The soft drinks manufacturers only rarely come up with a genuinely new product. Until a new fruit is invented, they can do little more than tweak the changes on other established flavours. One notable exception is on oranges, lemons and the Cresta, a frothy fruit drink of milky texture which is unique in that its marketing campaign has been specifically aimed at children.

The drink was introduced three years ago, in five flavours, and is not unlike an instant milk shake. With heavy advertising support, aided by a polar bear in sunglasses which declares: "It's frothy, man!" it has carved out for itself a £3m market, which its manufacturers consider highly successful.

One of the largest single sectors of the soft drinks account for about £60m in sales each year. Bitter lemon, however, which began life as an additive for gin, has become a popular drink in its own right, and every person over the age of 10 has dropped from five cups a day to four and a half over the past three years, mainly because of the rapid growth of instant coffee.

Nearly one third of tea is now sold in bags, and the major tea importers expect the figure to rise to one half by the end of the decade. The retail tea market is now worth £120m and is expected to be going to catering.

Tea has so far had a limited appeal as a cold drink, but the Tea Council has come up with some innovative and surprising recipes to change that. One suggested recipe is for iced cola which involves filling a tall glass with crushed ice, adding a long strip of lemon, half filling with tea, and topping up with Coke or Pepsi. Add a teaspoonful of lemon or lime juice, and garnish with mint: serve with straw.

The possibilities are endless: tea and strawberry, redcurrant sorbet; tea, lemonade and orange juice; tea, beaten egg and ginger-beer; or tea and bitter lemon. Of course, there is the added advantage

that used tea leaves are a good for roses. One other trend in drinks is the gradually growing popularity of pure fruit juices, many of them imported from Italy. For so time there has been market for pure apple juice, much of it produced by the country's major makers. Now juices available include cherry, redcurrant and apple and orange, blackcurrant and lemon, grape, egg and ginger-beer; or tea and bitter lemon. Of course, there is the added advantage



# Battle brewing on the beer front

by Charles Lyte

There was a time when chilled, pale-coloured beer was a drink fit only for funny foreign people. Because you did not know any better. It was not a drink for Englishmen who really understood beer, and could speak of its regional flavours with the passion of connoisseurs.

One thing you certainly did not do was to drink beer cold; not, of course that it was served hot, but it was unthinkable to chill it. Occasionally you would be affronted at the sight of some boulder popping a lump of ice into his beer, but then he probably wore brown shoes with black socks and made-up bow ties. It was one of the insensitivities of life that you had to tolerate.

Secretly most of us suspected that the reason this lager beer was so odd was that these foreigners had not really learnt the art of brewing; they had not had the humility to come to England and take a few lessons.

Then, about 14 years ago, a strange thing happened. People actually came into British pubs and asked for lager. Some even added time juice to the stuff, a particularly revolting mixture, but since most of the customers were women the development did not seem too sinister.

Indeed, in 1960 only 300,000 barrels of lager were sold throughout the country, representing a mere 1 per cent of the beer market. There were still men who could sink 15 pints of bitter on a Saturday night and still have the strength left to go home and beat their wives.

While in 1960 lager drinking might have been regarded as a mild eccentricity, by the turn of the decade the situation was changing rapidly, for in 1970 more than three million barrels were being drunk—the equivalent to 8 per cent of the entire British beer market.

This year it is predicted that bars and restaurants, as well as off-licences, will sell more than six million barrels, or 15 per cent of the market. The forecast for 1980 is 10 million barrels, or a quarter of the beer trade. Beyond that nobody is prepared to speculate, but there are those in the brewing business who see traditional English beer being swept into an onrush of tidal wave of lager.

In the same way that the beer-from-the-wood man could, at a swig, pick out Newcastle brown from Flowers bitter, so there has developed the cognoscenti of lager. Blindfolded and with their ears plugged they can tell whether it is a Löwenbrau, a Heineken or a Carlsberg, that is, from the sides of their tall, slender glasses.

Of course there was a hint at one time that only cissies drank lager, and a slightly uneasy feeling that to do it properly you had to sit cross-legged in leather shorts and sing the drinking song from *The Student Prince*. But all that has been forgotten now, possibly because large Australian life-savers from Bondi Beach were seen withing Fathers in the Earls Court Road.

While it is not particularly easy to identify precisely why national habits and tastes change, a large part of the success of lager can be attributed to at least two factors. The first is the massive sales drive that has been mounted over the last few years by the brewers and distributors, and the fact that a number of leading companies now brew lager in Britain.

The ingredients for lager are the same as for any other beer—malted barley, hops, yeast and water—but the essential difference is that, because of the special yeast used, it is fermented from the bottom of the fermenting vessel and not from the top, as with traditional British beer. Finally the lager is matured under unusually cold conditions.

The investment in lager brewing in the United Kingdom has been impressive. The massive Allied Breweries group brews its Skol lager at Wrexham and Alton. In Luton and Sarnesbury, Whitbread brew Heineken under licence. They also import Stella Artois from Belgium. Carlsberg is brewed in Northampton and distributed by Watney.

There are no fewer than four breweries for Harp lager; they include one at Alton and another in Manchester. Guinness, Courage and Scottish & Newcastle Breweries jointly own the company. Black Label is produced by Bass Charrington, who came into the lager market with Tennent's lager in Scotland, and Truman handle Tuborg.

A possible reason for the growing popularity of lager is the rapid post-war expansion of the middle class, and the fact that the beer does not have quite the spit and

sawdust image of traditional ale.

There is even a kind of lager snobbery developing, which is something that the importers of Löwenbrau have noticed on with a will. It has a history, having been brewed in Munich since 1383 using water from the Alps, which makes one think of another major brewer, C. McLaughlin, the importers, say: "The Löwenbrau drinker has sophisticated tastes. He expects the best and he considers himself to be a true connoisseur of the very best in beer."

They (the importers, not the drinkers) are right. Löwenbrau also has a kind of Lederhosen-clad commando that will put on Bavarian evenings to order, so that the sophisticated can consume even more Löwenbrau than usual from enormous steins and "goose" the Fräulein waitresses in their genuine peasant dresses.

And now to the tide of lager is added the "cold tubes" from the antipodes. No fewer than 14 different brands from Posters, through Resch's Dinner Ale to Centlemine Fourx, are now being imported.

For long time you could find the brews only in pubs where Australian expatriates congregated for a nostalgic recreation of the tiled splendour of their home-town bars. Last year, however, there was a breakthrough with Australian lager being demanded throughout Greater London, the Midlands and in Newcastle, and the Australian Forwarding Agency, which handles the import of 12 of the brands, report a flood of orders this year.

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## First-quenching ideas make the party go

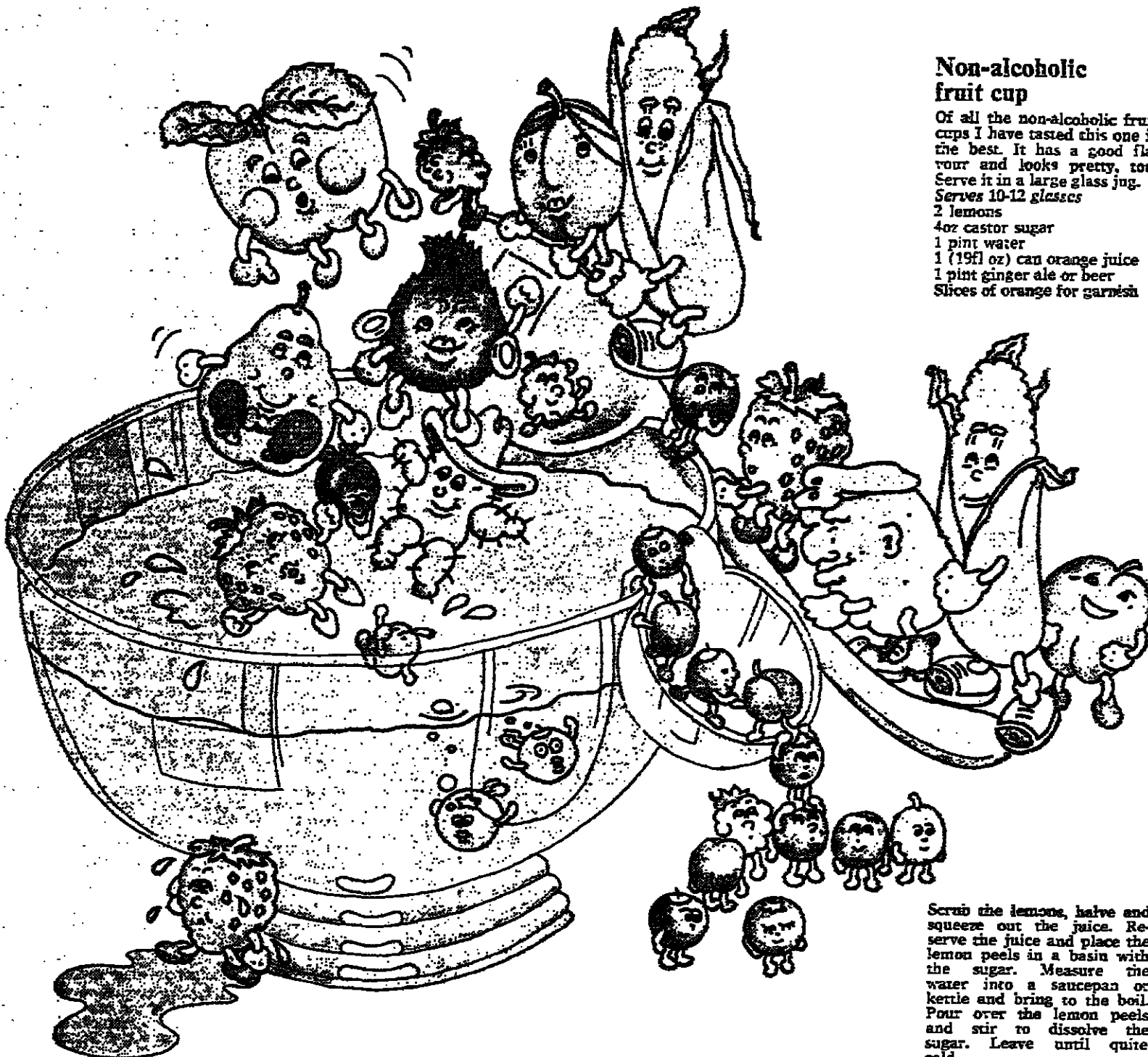
er wine cups should be cool, thirsting and pretty to look at. See that the used are well chilled before mixing. ice is added remember that a large will dissolve much more slowly than ice cubes. Take the separator out of cube refrigerator tray. This will give larger block of ice to use.

### er bowl

A popular wine cup is always meeting form or another. many variations of a fairly high in content and expensive, but worth the. The wine takes favour of the fruit glasses of melon cubes or sh fruits, such as strawberries or poms castor sugar rock sparkling hock glass brandy glasses orange liqueur such as curacao or Grand be melon cubes, strawberries or in a bowl or jug a sugar and one the wine. Leave in place for about an the fruit to marinate for about 15 minutes. the sugar to dissolve the remaining ready to serve, add rising chilled hock, dy and the orange. Last, add the sparkling and stir just to wines. Serve with of the fruit in each

### Sangria

A delightfully refreshing wine cup which is often drunk in Spain. In recent years it has become popular and rather fashionable as a summer drink. It is doubly useful and serves as a party drink or as a light wine cup to accompany a summer meal. Sangria can be mixed with soda water, lemonade or champagne, depending on the budget and the occasion. Serves 18-20 glasses. Lemons, oranges and apples 1-2 wine glasses inexpensive brandy 2 bottles of red wine 1 bottle lemonade Cut up the lemon, oranges and apples. The proportions are unimportant. Other seasonal fruits can be included as well, and strawberries are particularly good. Place the fruit in a bowl or large jug. Add the brandy and marinate for about 15 minutes. Add the red wine and chill. When ready to serve, stir in the lemonade. Ordinary bottled lemonade is always sweetened, in which case the sangria will taste just right. If soda water is used it will be necessary to add one to two tablespoons of sugar with the brandy. Stir to blend the wines and serve.



### Non-alcoholic fruit cup

Of all the non-alcoholic fruit cups I have tasted this one is the best. It has a good flavour and looks pretty, too. Serve it in a large glass jug. Serves 10-12 glasses. 2 lemons 4oz castor sugar 1 pint water 1 (192 oz) can orange juice 1 pint ginger ale or beer Slices of orange for garnish

ginger ale or beer and add a few orange slices for garnish. chilled wine. Just before serving stir in the soda water, add ice and some slices of cucumber for decoration.

### Cider cup

Cider blends well with all wines and spirits and forms the basis of many excellent wine cups. This one has a cool, fresh flavour but is quite strong. If preferred you can substitute a bottle of lemonade for one of the bottles of white wine. Serves 18 to 20 glasses. 2 bottles sparkling cider 2 bottles dry white wine Thinly pared rind of 1 lemon 2 wine glasses sherry 1 wine glass brandy Pared cucumber peel Slices cucumber and apple for garnish

Chill the cider and wine for several hours. Place the thinly pared lemon rind and the sherry in a jug and chill for 30 minutes before serving. Add the cider, wine and brandy and stir to mix. Add the pared cucumber peel and slices of cucumber and apple to garnish.

### Iced rosé cup

This is a refreshing light wine cup, a blend of rosé with a sweet white wine. A wine cup that looks very pretty. Serves 12 glasses. 1 bottle rosé 1 bottle haut barsac or other sweet white wine 1 liqueur glass of brandy 2-3 slices fresh pineapple Fresh sprigs mint Soda water to taste Chill the wine in advance. Cut the pineapple into dice and place in a bowl with a few sprigs mint leaves and some ice. Pour in the rosé wine, the sweet white wine and the brandy. Just before serving add soda water from a siphon, to taste.

### Chablis cup

This is a pleasant and not too expensive wine cup. Where a particular wine is mentioned, as in this recipe, a similar style of wine is equally suitable. Chablis cup does not have to be made with Chablis; any good dry white wine will do. Serves 12 glasses. 2 bottles chablis 2oz lump sugar 1 lemon 1 pint sherry 1 pint soda water Slices of cucumber for garnish

Scrub the lemons, halve and squeeze out the juice. Reserve the juice and place the lemon peels in a basin with the sugar. Measure the water into a saucepan or kettle and bring to the boil. Pour over the lemon peels and stir to dissolve the sugar. Leave until quite cold. Strain the mixture into a large jug. Add the reserved lemon juice and the orange juice and chill well. When ready to serve stir in the

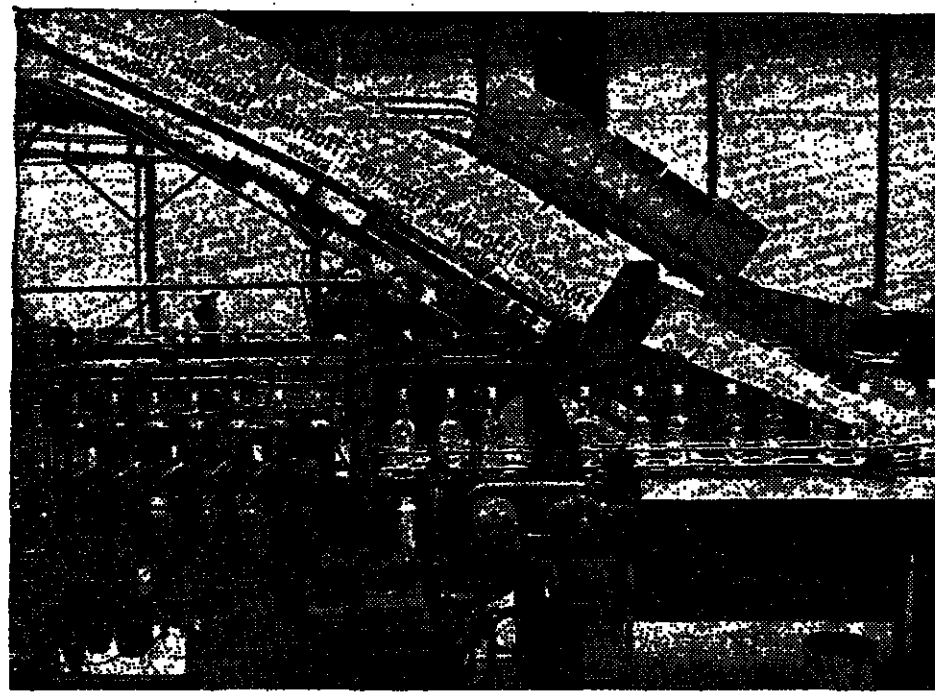
### Cool moon

The cloudy deep green of this cup is a most unusual colour, and so is the taste. It is quite unlike any other wine cup you have ever tasted. Pernod lovers will adore it and the longer the cup stands the more the Pernod flavour comes out. It is a wine cup popular with men because it is not at all sweet. If you feel the Pernod flavour is too pronounced, use only half the quantity. Serves 35 glasses. 3 bottles white burgundy 1 bottle Pernod 3 tablespoons crème de menthe Sugar-sage recipe 1 siphon soda water Finely pared strips of cucumber peel. Chill the wine in advance. Place some ice in a large serving bowl. Pour in the white burgundy, the Pernod and crème de menthe. Stir to blend and add a little sugar to taste. Lastly add the siphon of soda water and the cucumber peel for garnish.

Katie Stewart

## periments with spirits are in vogue

Britain is, for long a chilly country and one, we tend to spirits as something out the cold. Yet enormous consumption of brandy and rum countries indicates it can be enjoyed much when the temperature soars. nally, of course, many were drunk as preservatives and medicines, and ber of liquors had beginnings in the potions compounded by such as angostura bitters, or in the restorative cordials monasteries, such as tincture. But even today, modern drugs and es keep tropical dis-ay and when wines available, the "Sangria" is a good antidote dden drop in tem- in the evening, and drink, often much d with fruit—as in Number One, "the gin sling"—is re-on a sultry day any-



A vodka bottle crating machine in action at Gilbey's plant in Harlow, Essex.

1960s Campari be-ry chic, and in the hite rum, with all-issible additives—ae, lemon, Coke, and e juice—has not only i in popularity but is uly classless drink: order a Daiquiri in a lockland or a bar in- without encounter- surprise. It looks as r white spirit, Mele-ale, made from the ant, is going to be successful. Sauza, the ng brand in Mexico, vioneer, but there are nore now doing big here. a is either taken a lick of lime juice h salt on the first, and then the locked back, or in cocktails, of which guerita is possibly known. The way in- quila, like white rum, agreeably with uit juice caters for nt preference for a that is vaguely lump of sugar might also be placed, the agitating or stir- ring-up of the drink by the dripping of the water is called se pastier in Proven- us to the eye, which

means that people who are about to drive, need to watch their weight or simply to remain completely alert—using several rounds, can, when necessary, take a drink that is only discreetly alcoholic. Aniseed-flavoured drinks of fairly high strength are popular in the south of France and eastern Mediter- ranean, and bars in Britain are beginning to stock both pastis and ouzo. Originally pastis contained absinthe, but since 1915 the use of the latter has been banned in France. The earliest type of pastis was evolved in the eighteenth century, by a French doctor living in Swit- zerland, who sold the recipe to Henri Louis Pernod, of Pontarlier, whose firm still makes it. In the south of France the word for an aniseed liqueur is pastis because of the tradition of drinking it by adding water through a pierced spoon, balanced across the glass, in which a lump of sugar might also be placed; the agitating or stir- ring-up of the drink by the dripping of the water is called se pastier in Proven- cal. Berger and Ricard are

well known brands; and in Corsica, where pastis is particularly popular, Cazanis is the predominant type. Ouzo varies considerably, according to where it is made; it can be produced simply by using aniseed flavour alcohol, but the best types are the result of a double distillation, with the aniseed then added and the whole redistilled. It is tradi- tionally served in a smallish glass, and ice may be added—also water, when, like pastis, the ouzo will turn cloudy. The milkier it becomes, the better it is supposed to be. Drinks formerly considered only as liqueurs to be served at the end of meals, are now recognized as being far more versatile. Cointreau, the world's top-selling liqueur, achieved great popularity "on the rocks" and all the fruit liqueurs, such as those flavoured with cherry, apricot, and orange, can be served like this. Among the diges- tive liqueurs, those that are lightly herby, such as the Italian Strega, the Basque Larra, or Chartreuse, can also be served poured over crushed ice, like the crème de

menthe frappé popular with ladies of the town before 1914. This sort of drink is very refreshing at virtually any time. A combination of green and yellow Chartreuse, poured over crushed ice, is known as an Episcopale and should be served with a straw. Drinks such as these are perhaps the European answer to the swizzles, muddles, rum punches, Collinses and juleps of the newer world; in most regions where a spirit is made, it will be used to com- pose a drink that is longer than a cocktail but subtler than just an aperitif with soda. In the Armagnac region, Armagnac and the sparkling wine of the Gers combine in a pousse rapide, the drink supposed to give a sword- man the extra strength to pull out his rapier after he had spitted his opponent. In Cyprus, the "brandy sour" made with the island's brandy is quite unlike the cocktail of the same name, and, although every barman has his own recipe, the fresh orange juice is one of the essentials. In Corsica, a Per- roquet is made and crème de menthe combined half and half, topped up with water, and a Tomato is pastis with grenadine and water, the grenadine tinting the water, so that the drink does look like tomato juice while pack- ing far more kick. The more casual attitude towards the use of all the spirits enables the advent- urous to experiment and offer a single unusual drink when people come in for re- freshments. Instead of the more conventional aperitifs and mixtures. But it is im- portant to remember that not only should every drink of this kind be served really cold, but that there is a subtle difference between those made simply from bottles chilled in the refrigerator, those to which equally chilled soda or other minerals are added, those poured over ice cubes, and those embodying finely crushed ice. Observing the recommendations of the recipe can make all the difference to the ultimate quality of the drink.

## roods Wine & Spirit Department —brimful of cool ideas for Summer refreshment

We suggest you try this recipe:  
For Mr. White Cassis  
A dash to taste of either Creme de Cassis, Cassis Syrup,  
topped up with ice-cold White Burgundy  
or Sparkling Wine.  
Our recommendations:  
Creme de Cassis de Dijon, bottle £2.75  
Cassis Syrup, bottle £1.50  
Reserve des Remparts, bottle £1.20  
Ackerman 1811, Cuvee Brut, bottle £1.40



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## Canals offer carefree travel on the vineyard trail

by Joyce Rackham

Robert Louis Stevenson did some of his most celebrated vineyard travels with a donkey: in the Chianti region I was invited to hire a horse on which to traverse the vines. I declined, but would have been cramped by a trip in a horse-drawn caravan—perhaps some enterprising tour operator will arrange this for clients longing for something unusual.

You can travel in highly organized—but rather costly—comfort through the Rhine and Moselle vineyards by steamer, but the most relaxing visit I made to the vines was dawdling along the canals of Burgundy on Palinurus, a converted barge with French chef and well-stocked cellar. While some passengers jumped on to bicycles when we reached an interesting lock, others preferred to taste the *vin du pays* in the nearest café, walking smartly on to catch the boat a few locks away.

Palinurus cruises, organized by Continental Waterways, 22 Hans Place, London, SW1, usually include visits to vineyards and cellars in Burgundy, one of France's most welcoming wine districts.

There are some lovely stretches of canal in the Champagne country, an oasis of peace even in high summer—away from the Route Nationale.

Many people driving to and from the Channel ports do not realize what an easy and delightful detour they can make, either to Epernay or Rheims, where some of the leading champagne houses are well equipped to receive impromptu visits.

In Epernay, the largest of them all and historically one of the most interesting, is Moët & Chandon, where you can see just a fraction of their 18 miles of cellars, and the fascinating sequence of processes, involving intricate manual skills and craftsmanship, by which the delectable product is made. Also in Epernay are Mercier (who take visitors round in a little train), Pol Roger and Perrier Jouët.

You can stay in the area in some charming small auberges, like the Cheval Blanc at Sept-Saulx, and a few miles out, at Pessigne, you

in the more luxurious Berceaux at Epernay or the Royal Champagne in the heart of the vineyards. In Rheims—without introducing you—visit the cellars of Taittinger, Pommery, Ayala or Veuve Clicquot.

Drive through the vines as directed by the signposts marked Route de Champagne, savouring the exquisite, unconscious humour of some of the village names, like Dixy, Ribby and Bouzy (home of the area's finest red wine).

Alsace, a region of great beauty and villages of fairy tale architecture, tends to be neglected by the British; all the more reason to go, if you like to avoid competitors abroad. "La Route du Vin d'Alsace" begins near Strasbourg, and the great medieval city should not be missed. Wine lovers should make for the oddly named Deths du Vin, or Winstubs—a cosy form of wine bar, and eat one memorable meal in the fifteenth-century Kammerzell restaurant opposite the cathedral.

Riquewihr is just one of the showplace villages; its main street lined with cellars, producers' homes, and offices, interspersed with cafés and restaurants; less commercialized but quite beautiful are Eguisheim, Mittelbergheim, and Kayserberg (Schweizer's birthplace). Colmar, the region's wine capital, has a fine museum and glorious architecture; in August it holds one of Europe's liveliest wine fairs.

André Simon once wrote: "One could easily drink wine twice a day for 365 consecutive days, and have a different French wine every time." The French National Tourist Office, 178 Piccadilly, London, W1, has issued a leaflet listing details of all the regions, with useful addresses for tastings, and a calendar of wine fairs.

Italy, from top to toe, is rich in wine country, and much more interesting to connoisseurs now that the new wine laws are enforcing higher standards of quality and encouraging producers to respect the individuality of their regional products.

Turin, capital of Piedmont, is an ancient and graceful city which too many tourists rush through on their way south. It is both the automobile capital and the vermouth capital. Carpano is made there. A few miles out, at Pessione, you

can visit the excellently arranged Martini Museum (and their cellars).

There are the fine Cinzano cellars at Sana Vittoria d'Alba, where their restaurant, the Moscatel, merits a detour. In Turin you can find the best wine and food, in eighteenth-century surroundings, in the Cambio or the Villa Sassi restaurant.

From Piedmont's vineyards come the noble red wines of Barolo, Barbera, and Barbaresco, and the Alba wine road starts at Alba, where the Chevaliers of the Truffle and Wines celebrate at a great fair in October (white truffles are the speciality). There is a splendid wine centre—the Enoteca Cavour (named after their native son, who once lived there)—in the ancient Castello di Grinzane, four miles from Alba.

In Florence you can taste both local wines and a wide range from all Italy in the new Enoteca Nazionale, via Giobellina 87, where the basement of this restored palazzo has become the most glamorous wine market I have seen; the ground floor has a tasting bar and restaurant.

If you want a brief respite from study of the art treasures of Florence, throughout the summer the tourist office arranges afternoon drives to the leading Chianti wine estates, with special tastings. Farther south in Siena's former Medici fortress, is Italy's most comprehensive wine museum, the Epoca, with a choice of more than 400 varieties—by the glass or bottle.

An hour's drive from Siena to Montalcino, home of Brunello, one of Italy's best red wines. The Fattoria dei Barbi is famous for these. You can tour their cellars, and taste their products (which include home-cured ham and salamis) in their taverna.

Spain's wealth of wines ranges from the sharp, slightly sparkling Basque Txacoli to the incomparable varieties of sherry from Jerez. Puerto de Santa Maria and the manzanillas of Sanlúcar. The Jerez vintage festa is probably one of the most memorable and hospitable in all the wine countries. The northern region of Rioja, easily accessible from Bilbao, Pamplona or Burgos, produces most remarkable red wines, is unspoiled, and best visited in high summer when the south is so hot.



Aging vats for Ruffino Chianti, dating from 1881.

In the attractive old town and wine centre of Haro, east of El Terete—superb meat, outstanding house wines—visit the extensive and impressive Bodegas Bilbainas, and see El Cimetario, a museum of old wines in Tondonia's cellars.

From October until April Swedish Lloyd organize wine cruises lasting five days, priced from £40, which include a tour there, and a night in Logrono's comfortable Hotel Carlton Rioja. Otherwise, stay, or eat, in the Parador de Santo Domingo de la Calzada or the Hostal Santiago in Laguardia.

Jerez is one of my favourite wine places, and you can combine a luxury seaside holiday with education in wine in the bodegas; the sea is only 20 minutes' drive away. Clarkson, who pioneered short wine-tastings in France and Germany, have added their first trip to Seville and Jerez to their autumn programme. It costs from £43 for three nights—a bargain; the cheapest air fare to Seville is more than £74 return. Their trip to Portugal's delightful Douro and Minho vineyards costs from about £40.

"Must we drink red wine?" is the plaintive cry of many Britons bound for Greece. The vineyards there produce wines of extraordinary variety, and when Byron lifted high his cup of Santian wine, it was certainly not flavoured with pine resin. The verdant Aegean island of Samos, still a happily undeveloped place for holidays, produces both the luscious Muscat, decent dry white, and palatable red.

In Rhodes, the Cair cellars are worth visiting; they make nice dry white and red wines, and one of the few drinkable sparklers in the eastern Mediterranean. In the Ionian islands the still unspoiled pleasures of staying on Zakynthos and Cephalonia include good wines—from the first, the golden amber Verdea is rather heady, best as an aperitif, although locals quaff it at any time. Count Compoto, who runs an old family firm, welcomes visitors in impeccable English. Cephalonia produces the elegant dry white Robola.

In Macedonia the finest red comes from the mountain vineyards of Naoussa, about two hours' drive from Salonika; Boutaris make the best. From Athens, it takes half an hour to drive to Kavala, so see the lovely vineyards of Amica, where the big houses of Cambas have their cellars. Visits can be arranged through their export office (tel.: Athens 3247.877).

## Mixing it with the best of the

by Alan Hamilton

Leading medical authorities agree that one of the principal causes of heart failure among Scotsmen is the sight of Englishmen adulterating the finer products of the Highland glens with brown fizzy liquid from small bottles. There is only one mixer for good whisky and it is piped to every home.

No one in his right mind would order a 15-year-old Glenlivet single malt and a bottle of ginger ale. But at the same time he who takes his gin straight from the bottle must have an unhealthy desperate need to ameliorate the faculties, not to mention a stomach of galvanized iron.

There is, in other words, a proper place for mixers, and it is a place that is growing at a remarkable rate; sales of mixers, by which is chiefly meant tonic water, bitter lemon and two kinds of ginger ale, increased by 14 per cent last year and now constitute an annual

market in excess of £50m, out of a total soft drinks market of £500m. To save further courtesies north of the border, it must be emphasized that this growth does not indicate the sudden popularity of Glenlivet and bitter lemon in the South. It comes largely from the rapid growth of white spirits. These should not be confused with the liquid sold at ironmongers for removing paint, which does not go well with any mixers; they are chiefly gin, vodka and white rum, the so-called "immature" spirits which were it not for the Customs and Excise, you could distil in the kitchen at breakfast time and serve to your guests for lunch—at least in theory.

This growth of white spirits has been of particular benefit to tonic water, as vodka and tonic has become an increasingly popular drink, especially with the young. Last year's exceptionally good summer provided an additional fillip to mixer sales, with more people eating and drinking out and preferring longer, cooler drinks. The zero-rating of soft drinks under VAT helped too, knocking 1p or 1p off mixer prices.

Forecasting these various trends encouraging Schweppes, the leader in the mixer field, was persuaded to increase spending on its mixer advertising last year by 50 per cent, seemingly to good effect. Sales in the early part of this year show no sign of slackening, and it is clear that in spite of current economic difficulties there is no shortage of spending money.

The recent 20p duty increase on a bottle of spirits is likely only to slow marginally the growth of all spirit sales, and white spirits in particular. And the mixer makers take the optimistic view that every time the price of a gin creeps up, the more tonic is tipped into it to make it last longer.

Although tonic water, one-time favourite of old colonialists for keeping malarial at bay, remains the most popular mixer of all, it is being run a close second by ginger ale. Traditional ginger ale remains the favourite for those who like a warming mixer with their whisky, but it is now outdistanced by the more mellow American ginger, a fairly recent innovation.

American ginger goes not only into whisky, but into vodka, and appears in an effort to increase sales still further its facturers have cashed a new drink they call the Gatsby American. Al explorers may like to know that it is made with a dash of bourbon, a d lime juice, topped with a dash of ginger. Naturally, not even a novice of a good will want to adulterate with fiery spirits, lemon in particular. enormous market straight drink, said to be as high as 60 per cent tonic sales. It is a sad but true fact that drink is a and a fortune away inventor of calc alcohol. Until he does best preventive next to total abstinence use low-calorie mixer that has not escaped ain's estimated 13 weight-watching won several million men. The low-calorie market is now won 500 a year, and about cent of it is a h Schweppes with the line range of tonic lemon and ginger ale. Stilltime range alone its sales last y the growth of this ity has outstripped every other sector of drinks market.

There is a growth in especially among cal scious women, to dr line tonic or bitter l its own. This is known to cause th hopes of male e sink, and has even furtive lacing with c liquors while the powdering her nose. Such is the growth alimming habit that drinks manufacture they are still only sc the surface of the lo market.

One of the biggest mixers of all is cola, perennial advertising between the two g the field. Coca-Co Pepsi will be enter renewed vigour this y like it to be thoug those apologetic Sc they take their straight from the d Secretly, they all ad ade to it, to such a that the mixer in qu provided free on bar counters. Can of the ready-bottle Scotch be long delav

## Findlater's Dry Fly Guide to Summer Afternoons.



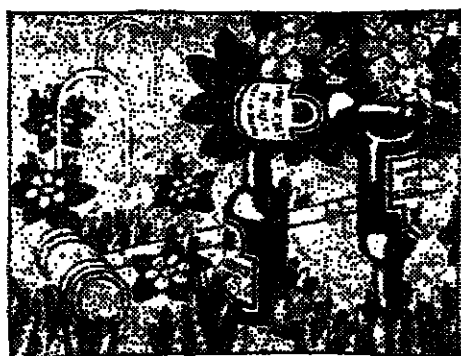
### Fishing

To while away the waiting hours in those clear, calm, unknown backwaters... just sip the soothingly satisfying sherry. Cool.



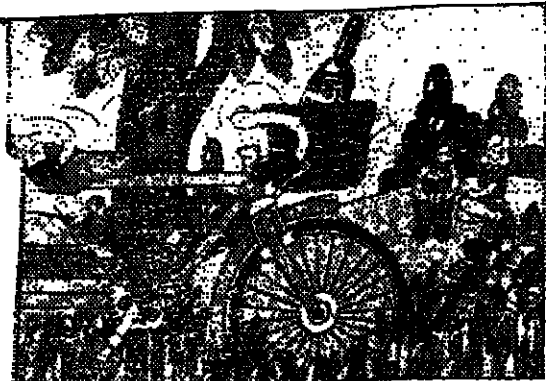
### Punting

Lazy afternoons on the Chertwell. Escape the crowds with the subtle quietness of Findlater's Dry Fly Sherry. After tasting its rich mellowness... there's no harm in showing the flag.



### Croquet

A few close friends and a bright idea to replace the lost hoop. We're all bad losers, so smooth everything over with the peace-making sherry. Findlater's Dry Fly.



### Cycling

Go round and round the lakes. No nicer way to spend glorious summer afternoons. But for those downs that are all uphill... try the bisectually relaxing medium taste.



### What else to do?

Take a bottle of Findlater's Dry Fly in one hand, a glass in the other, and begin pouring. See the warm delightful colour. Taste the full medium richness. Now you're in the right frame of mind to ask yourself: "What more could I want?"



If you haven't tried it, it's time you did.

Henkell Trocken is sparkling, dry, incredibly like champagne. It's just the job for launching brides, battleships, babies, bank loans, anything you care to name.

Henkell Trocken—most good wine merchants stock it. But if you have any trouble, Findlater Matia Agencies, Windsor Avenue, Merton Abbey SW19 2SN will be glad to tell you where to get it.



DRY FLY, Findlater's Medium Sherry

On occasions like this nothing else will do.





eighteen and twenty-five, while support trails away among people of pensionable age. Alone of the parties SNP has a following which is evenly distributed between the major social classes. It has, in short, a good electoral profile. Furthermore, more than half its supporters are shown to prefer complete Scottish independence from the rest of Britain. It was not generally reckoned that so high a proportion of those voting for the SNP wanted its principal distinguishing policy.

The Scottish Tories interpret these and other portents to mean that the Scottish electorate is resolved to have more of the decisions affecting Scotland taken in Scotland, preferably by Scotsmen. And they accept the common view that administrative devolution ought to be matched by development of political institutions. The form of assembly proposed this week by Mr Buchanan-Smith adheres closely to the recommendations of the party committee under the chairmanship of Sir Alec Douglas-Home which reported four years ago.

The assembly would be empowered to debate all matters affecting Scotland including estimates; and it would have a considerable legislative role in conjunction with, and in subordination to, Parliament. It would not, seemingly, give off a Scottish Executive. And—this is where the proposal differs from the Douglas-Home report—the assembly's members would be indirectly, not directly, elected, being drawn from among regional and district councillors.

This would be a weak form of political devolution compatible with the maintenance of the present scale of Scottish representation at Westminster and the present nature of the Secretary of State's office—both features of the system by which Scottish Tories set great store. It is, however, vulnerable to criticism from a variety of points of view: as being too little to satisfy the Scottish appetite for home rule, yet too much to resile from, and therefore unstable: as being

raise the ante. For political credibility he may feel he must, the more so as days pass. But it is important that African Government should consider what it would do if an agreement were reached, and if they were asked to endorse it with the corollaries of prompt recognition of Rhodesian independence and negotiations for the removal of sanctions. Had an agreement been reached before the Portuguese coup, the previous government might well have recommended its prompt acceptance on the ground that it was Sir Alec's last offer. A settlement reached between white and black Rhodesians, after the Pearce verdict. However, Sir Alec never undertook not to scrutinise or modify an agreement, and the question of putting it to a wider test of acceptability was left open.

The Labour Government will have to be ready with an answer, for delay could undo a concordat which on subsequent examination proved to be fair and workable if promptly ratified. The Government is likely to ask the question whether in fact the ANC does still represent African majority opinion, for if it does an agreement would stand up to any attack, but if it is the government of a small group of men repudiated by those who felt they could rally African support in overturning it.

Fortunately, the indications are that the ANC has mass African support. Despite the

# MANY HALL

been rejected by his constituency association. The taint of corruption will be removed only by a full inquiry and the application of whatever remedies are shown to be necessary.

But what sort of an inquiry? The lesson of recent corruption stories on both sides of the Atlantic is that partial disclosure is damaging for everyone concerned. All too often those under attack seem to adopt the maxim: give a little and keep back a lot. The effect is to foster rumour and to poison the public mind. For the good, as well as for the health of British politics, the Labour Party must avoid giving this impression in deciding what form of inquiry to set up, assuming that they have the good sense not to reject the proposal altogether.

This means that it must not be left either to party officials or to those politicians who might best be described as trusted servants of the movement. It is bound to be an internal inquiry only in the sense that it will be set up by the

The situation is absurd because damages under the Fatal Accidents Act are only payable upon proof of dependency; the right of a widow to recover at all assumes that she was, and would have remained, dependent upon her husband. Unless death of a close relative is to become a sort of prize-giving in which children and husbands as well as wives are to have the right to claim compensation regardless of dependency, the anomalous position of the widow must be reversed. And if

From Mr Gerald Gordon  
Sir, It is unfortunate that the  
Attorney General in seeking to  
justify the comments of a Cabinet  
colleague has failed to draw the dis-  
tinction on the one hand, argued  
and reasoned disagreement  
with a judicial pronouncement  
which has long been acceptable  
and on the other, criticism relating  
to political debating invective,  
unargued and (in the circumstances)  
based on a sharp-shooting.  
Surely the responsibility  
by the Secretary of State for Em-  
ployment is not that he disagreed  
with the Attorney General's opinion,  
but that, as a Minister of the Crown,  
he, by his comments, criticized Sir  
John's motives and/or competence  
in his role as a Minister of the  
Crown or justification.  
Yours faithfully,  
GERALD GORDON  
Farm Place, W3  
May 1971

extent that many of those who prefer to carry out the direct care of patients do so to perform the same part of, and entangled in, the administrative machine if they are to increase their earnings.

Like the consultant, who not only leads, but executes the most difficult parts of treatment, the skilled ward nurse is the one in command who speaks to worried relatives, sets the nursing example, carries out, demonstrates and teaches by the apprenticeship method the junior nurse how to look after patients.

The position of the ward or theatre sisters and her staff nurses must be recognized, that it is not the unwarded adequately lest all practical skills leave the patient. To highlight the point, at this hospital there are three senior ward sisters currently looking for administrative posts to acquire a living salary.

**GEORGE NORTHCROFT,**  
**JOHN BARTLETT,**  
**MICHAEL BRIGGS,**  
Consultant Neurosurgeons,  
Greenwich and Bexley Area Health  
Authority, Brook General Hospital,  
Shooters Hill Road,  
Greenwich, SE18.  
May 16.

From Dr A. M. Bold and Dr D. R. London

Sir, One of the saddest lessons of the past few years is that patient and reasonable negotiation gain nothing, that militant, sometimes impatient, action will not achieve more effectively. Hospital staff, traditionally imbued with such old-fashioned notions as responsibility and service, have been slow to learn this. In hospitals, doctors, nurses, radiographers, technicians, and other health care workers are paid a fraction of what they deserve for their skill, hard work and level of responsibility. Hospitals find it increasingly difficult to recruit staff, the result of which is a loss of staff and standards of care decline.

Since dedication to duty and responsible behaviour are so ill-rewarded, it is not surprising that industrial action in hospitals, unthinkable a little while ago, has almost become a fact and more is threatened. Worse still, desperation and despair are spreading, and now it is ordinary people who are talking of withdrawing labour, whatever the consequences. The results are reversed here and there but will be the usual reports of industrial action that can be made no later, but

great majority of Private Members' Bills, it would have sunk without trace.

I formed the impression that he was personally against the Bill—point in his favour as far as I was concerned—but had yielded to pressure. Afterwards, I reflected that my Conservative or Labour Government would be bound to disappoint its militants, and therefore feels under an obligation to throw in an occasional bone. The difference between the two parties (pretty well the only one I can think of) is that the Tories throw a money bone—commercial television and radio—and the Socialists a permissive one—postponed abortion, with euthanasia in the pipeline.

Mrs Short asks me if I will join her "anti-campaign for a proper family planning policy". Alas, no. I hold the unpopular view of contraception, in that it facilitates the pursuit of eroticism without reference

to its purpose, which is procreation, and its condition, which is enduring love, is itself a cause of the moral dilemma it is supposed to resolve. From contraception to abortion, euthanasia is not, as I see it, humanitarianism broadening down from precedent to precedent, but a slippery. Cadarene slide into another Dark Age.

Yours etc.

MALCOLM MUGGERIDGE.  
Park Cottage.  
Robertsbridge.

**From Mr D. J. Cashman**  
Sir, I read with interest your report of Spanish youths attempting to prevent the showing of a film critical of the Falange movement. I trust the NUS leaders are comfortable in the company they are keeping. I beg to remain your humble and obedient servant.  
**D. J. CASHMAN.**  
23 St George's Square, SW1.







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# Industry told equal pay Act will not be shelved

He told employers who hoped the Act would "go away" that Labour would not allow women to be exploited. It expected to have an Act giving equal opportunity to both sexes on the statute book by the end of next year, when measures under the Equal Pay Act take effect.

Disputes over the Jamaican Government's decision to increase the taxes payable on bauxite mined in the country. Kaiser says that the increase would cost the company an extra \$46m (about £19m) a year.

### Trade talks setback

## Hongkong trade switch

**Fraud indictments**  
A New Jersey grand jury yes-

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of 1973 only showed gathered strength and material shortage, labour weeks of the year, energy overcome to produce

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*(continued)*



## PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

## Grouse

Mrs Barbara Castle, the Secretary of State for Health and Social Services, is emerging as a champion of women's rights. The inequality of benefits for women in the State Reserve Pension scheme was one of the main reasons for her decision not to let this part of the Social Security Act, 1973, proceed.

There is another area, very much within her jurisdiction, to which she could also turn her attention. This is the discrepancy between the short-term social security benefits paid to single and married women respectively—despite the fact that both pay identical contributions.

A married woman, of course, has the option of paying the reduced 4p national insurance contribution and relying on her husband's contributions to provide for retirement pension. On the other hand, there are many married women who prefer to pay the full stamp—currently 71p or 79p, depending on whether or not she is contracted out of the state graduated pension scheme—basically to enjoy maternity benefits. Single women pay the same 71p or 79p.

However, when it comes to receiving the short-term benefits—sickness and unemployment payments—the single woman will receive £7.35 a week while the married woman has to make do with £5.15 a week. The official explanation for this discrepancy is that married women have husbands to support them during periods of ill-health or unemployment. And if a married woman is the principal breadwinner in the family, she will be given the larger benefit.

But, apart from the fact that this traditional notion of the man being the primary provider for the family is steadily losing ground—both in respect of actual income as well as public attitudes—there is the other consideration. Why should married women pay as much in national insurance contributions as single women—and receive less for it?

## Round-up

## Lawson gains a double first

The number of unit trusts keeps on growing, but the new ones are all basically variations on the same theme. Just occasionally, however, there is a genuine innovation. Into this category must come the Lawson Gilt and Warrant fund launched today by a new management group, Lawson Securities.

In fact scores a double first. It is the first unit trust to invest in gilt-edged securities and the first to invest specifically in warrants. The latter are a form of convertible stock generally added as a sweetener to an issue of loan stock.

Although part of the loan stock parcel, initially, they acquire an independent life of their own thereafter and can be dealt in separately on the market.

Freddy Lawson, managing director of Lawson Securities and previously with the Jasco and Janus unit trust groups, has chosen to launch this fund at a time when he feels investors might well wish to return to equities. The Lawson Gilt and Warrant fund, he says, offers "security linked to highly geared participation in equities."

The fund works on the basis of buying with every £100 invested £100 nominal of dated government securities. At redemption, the stock will be worth £100—hence the security. The balance of the £100—currently about £30—is invested in warrants which will later be convertible into ordinary shares. At the moment it is apparently possible to buy £30 of warrants with subscription rights to £100 worth of shares.

## Dutch way of Life in Britain

The British insurance industry has been making determined inroads into Europe, largely through takeovers, but there has not been much traffic the other way, despite the considerably greater operational freedom the British industry enjoys.

However, NV Amey of Utrecht, one of the largest Dutch offices with assets equivalent to £550m, is reversing the trend. It has just established a British subsidiary, Amey Life Assurance, in which Bankers Trust International, the United Kingdom merchant banking subsidiary of Bankers Trust of New York, has a substantial minority interest.

Amey Life's first product will be a managed bond, to be launched at the end of the month. Bankers Trust will supply the investment management and the bond will be marketed through brokers.

## Taxation: capital gains

## The Inland Revenue's view of an Englishman's castle

It is said that an Englishman's home is his castle. It is also one of his most important tax-free investments.

The rule for capital gains tax is that any gain on disposal will not be taxed if the house, or part of a house, has been the individual's only or main residence during the whole period he has owned it. During the whole period that is, except for the last 12 months. The law allows for the fact that properties take time to sell by treating the last year of ownership as a period of occupation whether or not the owner was resident. Consequently any gain made in that time will be tax-free.

One acre of grounds, including the site of the house, comes

## Insurance

## New 'protection' difficulties over loans for policyholders

For years, life assurance companies have looked upon it as part of their service to give loans to existing policyholders at modest rates of interest. But the Consumer Credit Bill and other factors are likely to make borrowing in this way more difficult, and more expensive.

Normally, a life office will provide a loan up to a high proportion of the current surrender value of a policy—although this facility is by no means always available with regular premium unit-linked policies.

Generally, anyone wanting to borrow in this way will receive the cash within, say, a week or a fortnight (depending on the degree of authority which the particular branch happens to have) after handing over the policy, provided there are no charges on it.

The granting of a loan has been a fairly straightforward procedure. But this type of loan will now get caught up in the "protection" given to borrowers and, in many ways, policyholders who want to borrow money will be worse off than in the past.

For a start, there will be much more delay. A prospective borrower will have to be shown copies of the agreement in advance. Furthermore, there will be a seven-day "cooling-off" period.

In other words, the borrower will be able to withdraw within seven days of signing the agreement. This means that he will not actually get the money until a week after he signs—which will be particularly hard on those borrowers who need the money in a hurry and who are fully aware that their insurance company is charging a very fair rate of interest.

The insurance companies will be involved in very much more administrative work than in the past—providing copies of agreements in advance, and being obliged on request to give very

full details about the state of the loan (for a ludicrously low fee of 15p).

Somebody will have to pay for this extra administrative work, and it is quite possible that it will be the policyholders themselves—in the form of higher interest rates, or in some other way.

Some life offices are already admitting in private that not only will the interest rate charged rise sharply, but that they might also have to reconsider their attitude to loans. Although it is unlikely that loans will be stopped altogether, companies could drop all reference to them in their sales literature and promotions in an attempt to kill off demand this way.

It can be argued that, at present, with-profit policyholders as a body are subsidizing those who take loans on their policies—since it would be more profitable, in terms of interest charged and administrative work involved, for the companies to lend their funds in other ways.

Should the extra administrative costs as a result of the new legislation be a further drain on profitability (which will be met mainly by the with-profit policyholders), or should those borrowing the money pay for the extra expenses incurred? That is something for the insurance companies to consider.

Certainly, they will be only too well aware of the difficulty of earning reasonable profits at the present time in view of the investment conditions and the way in which the values of equity portfolios have dropped.

Traditional life offices are always most reluctant to reduce their rates of bonus, since this is something which may be held against them for years afterwards. It could be quite serious from the point of view of future sales.

Nevertheless, there have been warnings from some quarters over the past few weeks that the maintenance of current rates of bonus might mean that the company is charging a very fair rate of interest.

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## In a cosmic time twist

The other day I had a bad trip. I don't know whether it was the hallucinogenic mushroom omelette I had for lunch at the Club or the extra glass of madras afterwards, but the fact remains that, slumped at my desk at about half past three in the afternoon, I suddenly discovered myself in this four-dimensional time twist, being wrung out as it were by a terrible cosmic mangle.

It is hard to describe in so many words, but I was in some mysterious way translated exactly ten years ahead into the future—when I found myself reading, like an antique, some sort of almanac or diary for the month of May 1984. However, there were few Orwellian overtones in the experience, the record of which ran as follows:

May 1—56 million workers march from Marble Arch to Hyde Park Corner in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the first reading of the repeal of the Industrial Relations Act.

May 2—The only four remaining private shareholders march from Hyde Park Corner to Marble Arch in celebration of the fact that they are still alive and well and living in the Isle of Man. Sir James Slater appointed Governor of the Bank of England.

May 3—Herman Kahn forecasts extensive growth for the United Kingdom as the last growth area with labour cheap enough to be suitable for neo-colonialist exploitation by the Japanese.

May 4—United Kingdom trade figures reveal that invisible exports are now so invisible as to have disappeared completely. New balance of payments crisis. Sterling falls to 26.02 cowrie shells to the £.

May 5—Energy crisis. Coal futures traded at record price of £1,075 per ton. Lord Gormley appointed head of Royal Commission to investigate coal speculation.

May 7—Energy crisis. Discovery of latest as a new form of energy. Offshore Horse Bond launched by Bank of Shetland Islands.

May 9—Horsemeat shortage hits Smithfield. Arab horses abrogate all international agreements. Shetland ponies restore "generous" to their policyholders.

John Drummond

May 13—Extensive shell deposits found in Man. Isle of Man unharmed from United King.

May 16—20th anniversary date on which building movement was last seen to moved.

May 18—£3,000m sharks-tooth loan floated. National Coal Board for developing pit pony resource.

May 19—Chancellor Je (Clive, not Roy), not second spring Budget act balance of payments simultaneously.

May 20—Severe bear in cowrie shells. Lord Slater appointed head of Royal mission to investigate shell speculation.

May 21—United States Russian Governments issue moon at Lloyds, premium \$40,000m, solving United Kingdom balance of payments.

May 22—Sir James appointed President of St. Isles, unilaterally seceding United Kingdom to join P of Isle of Man, Corns Madeira.

May 23—Shetland claim for ownership of the upheld in World Court. Hyams appointed President Arab Horse Society.

May 24—Herman Kahn forecasts extensive growth for moon as ideal for neo-colonialist exploitation by the Japanese. Lloyds discovered made of green cheese after.


May 26—Claim of \$750 by American and Russian governments in respect of 1 moon promotes further United Kingdom balance of payments crisis. War Los redeemed again.

May 27—Energy Discovery that pit ponies claim for efficiency of the moon as efficient of 1 cheese. Lloyds awarded rights over the moon.

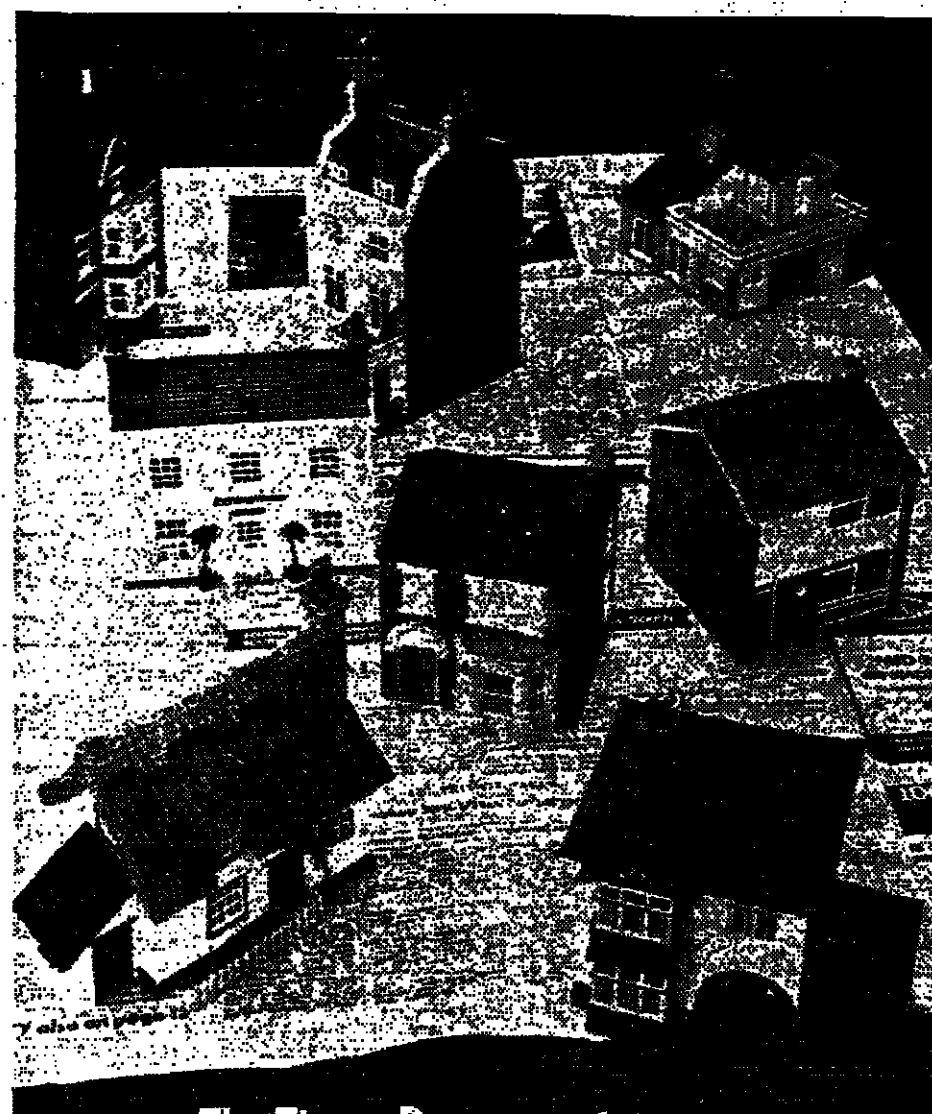
Jenkins (Roy, not appointed chairman of Lk. At that moment my del secretary came in with a officer and broke the "Look", she said, "your calendar says May 1984. S change it back for you."

"Thank heavens," I said wish you would."

Francis Kins



The Times Motor Columns  
Today's market place-use it to find your buyer  
01-236 8033



The Times Property Columns  
Today's market place-use it to find your buyer  
01-236 8033







## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Stock markets

## Wall St final upset for equities

Investment confidence was unshaken yesterday by a host of adverse factors ranging from the Israeli bombing raids to the problems of the rescue attempt at Lyon Group. In the end, it was the downturn on Wall Street which proved the undoing of the equity market, where share prices abandoned a promising rally to close at the day's lowest levels. However, the chief feature of equities remained the low level of turnover.

The market opened with widespread losses after the disclosure that the Lyon rescue moves had run into trouble. While Lyon's problems had clear implications for the property and banking sectors, the FT 300 level came under attack after one hour of trading, although selling remained light.

Later, a cautious recovery was made and at 3.30 p.m. when dealers left the House to deal from their offices, the picture was improving. But the market's nervousness was displayed by the readiness with which share prices weakened on news that Wall Street was falling back. The FT index closed 3.5 down at 300.8, and the Times index 0.96 off at 119.48. The "hammering" of a small broking firm, which stopped trading earlier in the week, was disregarded, being caused by technical rather than financial factors.

The property sector was badly rattled by developments at Lyon Group. Nervous selling hit many leaders, and although the tone steadied later, falls in British Land (50p), Metropolitan Estates (125p) and Regional Properties (45p) ranged to 7p. Disappointing results lowered Town & Commercial to 25p.

Industrials were generally

easier, although ICI held steady at 233p ahead of Monday's report on first quarter trading. Unilever (303p), and Beechams (221p) shaded lower at the close.

Oil shares, already unsettled by the flare-up in the Middle East, proved vulnerable again to selling from Wall Street sources during late dealings in London.

But gold shares were buoyed up by the higher bullion price and also by the usual, if cynical, speculation, that rumours of wars mean increased demand for the metal.

The Monopoly Commission's rejection of the planned Boots/ Fraser merger brought activity in the shares of the two companies. Boots rose 7p to 100p, while Fraser edged forward to 84p, hoping that the United States Broadway House, the United States group, might now buy more of Fraser.

On the same pitch, Burton shares fell back on highly disappointing profits. Other store and food shares looked dull.

With Associated Food now a counter bidder to Gateway Securities, shares in Upward & Rich rose 10p to 125p. Takeover rumours lifted Newmarket while Auk and Wiborg settled at 32p on the increased stake taken by Sun Chemical Corporation of the United States.

In a dull banking sector, Keweenaw fell to 120p on their involvement with Lyon, and also a press attack. Cater Ryder continued to lose ground.

Gifts were much quieter than of late, with the more subdued tone noticed on Thursday afternoon continuing. It is not yet clear if the market is pausing for breath or if it is now stabilizing at present levels.

"Shorts" opened 1/16 point easier. Selling then developed, and although not heavy, con-

tinued throughout the day, with most stocks closing at the lowest. In the shorter-shorts losses were confined to 1/16 point, but in the medium- and longer-shorts they often amounted to 1/2 or 3/4 point.

Most medium-dated stocks were unchanged, but "longs" were rather dull. After staying at 3/4 or 1/2 point down they stayed at these levels all day, with no fluctuations and not a great deal of business.

## Indicative price for sisal boosted

Indicative prices for sisal have been raised sharply by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The price for the current season has been put at \$300 a metric ton, plus or minus \$7.50 for the benchmark grade of East African sisal, cost-insured against freight Europe. The previous price had been about \$340.

The increase was decided on in light of increased production costs and the higher prices asked for synthetic sisal. The FAO is a form of support price that both producers and consumers agree to adhere to. It is usually well below the market price, because for sisal as for many other commodities, producers are not prepared to pay individually to actually have to pay individual farmers the difference should the market price fall below the indicative price.

## Quicksilver producers to set up association

Algiers, May 17.—Major quicksilver producers have decided to set up a formal producers' association and to unilaterally fix a price for the metal. The decision was taken at a three-day meeting here of seven countries which together produce some 95 per cent of world quicksilver exports.—Reuters.

## Latest dividends

| All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies | Company                       | Ord Div | Year | Pay   | Year's | Prev |
|--|-------------------------------|---------|------|-------|--------|------|
|  | (and par values)              | div     | ago  | total | total  | year |
|  | Alfred Leathers (25p) Fin     | 2.7     | 2.5  | 3/7   | 4.39   | 4.75 |
|  | Barton Group (50p) Int        | 2.2     | 2.1  | —     | —      | 6.3  |
|  | John Carr (25p) Int           | 0.75    | Nil  | 9/7   | —      | 1.8  |
|  | Greiff Chemicals (25p) Fin    | 2.37    | 2.16 | 3/7   | 3.81   | 3.54 |
|  | W. Goodland (10p) Int         | 0.7     | 0.5  | —     | —      | 0.5  |
|  | House Property (50p)          | 3.31    | 3.01 | 19/7  | 3.31   | 3.01 |
|  | Mathews W'son (20p) Fin       | 6.49    | 5.25 | —     | 9.34   | 8.25 |
|  | Polymark (10p) Fin            | 1.05    | 1.5  | 1/11  | 2.1    | 2    |
|  | P'mouth & S'land News (25p)   | 2.19    | 2.03 | —     | 3.44   | 3.28 |
|  | Stocklake (25p) Int           | 1.13    | 1.43 | —     | —      | 3.49 |
|  | Streeters Godalming (10p) Fin | 1.46    | 1.3  | 2/7   | 2.95   | 2.81 |
|  | Tong Kah Harbour (81) Int     | 10      | 5    | 3/7   | 20     | 20   |
|  | U.D.S. Group (25p) Fin        | 3.65    | 3.25 | —     | 6.05   | 6.25 |

\* For 18 months. † Adjusted for scrip, 5 per cent.

## UDS touches £24.5m peak, but growth slows sharply

By Our Financial Staff

Though a record £24.5m, profits before tax at UDS Group last year were less than 4 per cent ahead of the previous year, and "fell short of earlier expectations due to the adverse trading conditions of the closing months".

The second half-year, which includes the pre-Christmas and January trading periods, normally contributes the major part of the group's annual sales and profits. During the past 10 weeks, however, the lighting restrictions and the "unprecedented national situation" had an adverse impact.

"The tailoring group in particular, in which there is a large manufacturing element, suffered

costly losses in production as a result of the three-day working week, but its profits nevertheless fared ahead of the previous year's record figure."

UDS says it is too early as yet to make a reliable forecast for the current year, particularly when the consequences of recent government measures are not yet known. The group is confident that its "good value and services" will continue to attract a full share of consumer spending.

The board is recommending a final ordinary dividend of 2.3868p net per share (3.5625p gross equivalent), making a total of 4.4868p net (6.5625p gross) for the year against 6.25p for 1972-73. The price of the UDS ordinary shares fell 3p to 70 1/2 on the Stock Exchange last night.

## Pace slackens at Portsmouth News

The warning given at halfway by Portsmouth News that newspaper costs and other factors could hit results has proved to be well founded.

In the 12 months to March 31 taxable profits of £1.5m, although a record, were only 7.5

per cent higher and represent a considerable slackening in pace from the halfway point when the total was more than doubled.

Turnover grew from £4.6m to £5.8m, while after a tax charge up from £489,000 to £648,000 "net" declined from £728,000 to £663,000.

## Major dental groups in UK and US may link up

AD International, leading British manufacturer and supplier of dental apparatus, is having talks on a possible "exchange of shares" with Dentistry International, a complementary United States group with subsidiaries throughout America and another nine overseas.

It is not yet clear which company would emerge as the dominant partner (if, indeed, either would), or what proportion of shares would be involved. But the number of shares involved would be "substantial", a London statement said.

The American group is being advised by Hill Samuel and ADI by Kleinwort Benson. ADI's shares closed half a point lower at 70p yesterday.

The two groups have had close links for more than 70 years. The association in its present form entails the mutual provision of equipment and retail outlets. One possible complication is the 17.6 per cent of ADI held by British Oxygen, who have been informed of the talks, but whose reaction is not known.

This is not the first time that there has been the possibility of a physical link between the two. In the mid-1960s both Dentistry and Dental Manufacturing (a British company which has now disappeared) made overtures to ADI. The moves were, referred to the Monopolies Commission, and finally dropped.

Turnover of Dentistry last year was about £34m and that of ADI for 1972 about £21m, with £14m derived from overseas.

## Wrightson on verge of £6m

Notching a comfortable first-time £5m, insurance, shipping and air brokers, Matthews Wrightson Holdings, also look to a further improvement in group turnover and profit in 1974.

For 1973 pre-tax profit (17 per cent better at halfway) put 26 per cent to £5.8m on turnover (including land sales) increased 44 per cent (against 25 per cent after six months) to £29.57m.

## Foreign Exchange

## Prime rate rise helps dollar

The United States dollar closed general firmer against most European currencies after subdued pre-weekend trading yesterday. The dollar, which has been moving erratically in the morning, rallied in the afternoon following the increase in First National City Bank and other United States banks prime rates to the 11.5 per cent level. The monetary authorities noted earlier in the week also tended to support the dollar.

The dollar closed at 2.4440-60 against the mark, firmer than the overnight 2.4375-425, with the German mark at 2.4375-425, with the Austrian schilling, which was at the centre of international currency confusion on Thursday for the sterling, equal to 1.36 de facto.

Trading was very quiet, compared with Thursday's volatile exchange rate swings, with many observers reluctant to take a view ahead of Sunday's meeting of Finance Ministers of the seven European countries, dealers said.

The Austrian schilling, which was at the centre of international currency confusion on Thursday for the sterling, equal to 1.36 de facto.

Sterling eased back 35 points against the dollar to 17.50-55, against the mark, equal to 17.50-55, against the Swiss franc, equal to 17.50-55, against the Italian lire, equal to 17.50-55.

The gold price rose 75 cents to \$185.50.

## Severe shortage of credit

The London Discount Market suffered from a substantial shortage of day-to-day credit yesterday and for the third day running the authorities were called on to assist houses in balancing their books. The help was officially described as "very large and compressed" under official purchases of Treasury bills from the banks and Houses and Corporation bills from the houses and a large amount of lending to estate and other houses until Monday at Minimum Lending Rate.

The market was subjected to widespread and quite large calls for credit and found little fresh money on offer. The rate for day-to-day money opened in the region of 11.11 per cent, moved up to 11.12 per cent and closed with a spread of 11 per cent to 12 per cent reflecting a somewhat patchy finish.

Meanwhile, rates in other markets tended to harden as a result of the shortage of day-to-day money and some nervousness ahead of the weekend.

## Recent Issues

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